

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 66, Vol. III.

Saturday, April 2, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on Wednesday, April 6th, at nine a.m., having especial reference to the application of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday, at the same hour. Fee, £1. 11s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The Examinations of Science Schools and Classes, by the Science and Art Department, commence on the 2nd MAY, and, with the intermission of Whitsun-week, last till 4th June.

Applications for the examination of a School or Class must be made not later than the 10th April. The form to be filled in (Science Form, No. 119) will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.

But Candidates in London or the neighbourhood who may not be near any place where a local Examination Committee has been formed, may be examined at the South Kensington Museum by sending in their names, and stating the subjects in which they wish to be examined, before the 15th April.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—CANTOR LECTURES. Dr. Grace Calvert's Course "On Chemistry applied to the Arts," consists of Six Lectures, the Second of which, on "Gelatine," &c., will be delivered on Thursday Evening next, the 7th instant, at Eight o'clock.

These Lectures are free to Members of the Society of Arts, each of whom has also the privilege of admitting two friends to each Lecture. The Wednesday Evening Meetings will be held as usual.

By order of the Council,

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

April 1st, 1864.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

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The FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, April 16.

The LORD BISHOP of OXFORD, in the Chair.

Dinner on the Table at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets, including Wine, £1. 1s. each, to be had of the Stewards; at Freemasons' Tavern; and of F. W. Maynard, Esq., Assistant Secretary, 24, Old Bond Street, W.

MONUMENT TO ANDREW PARK.—THE FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF THE LATE ANDREW PARK, Author of "Silent Love," "The Queen of Merry England," "Hurrah for the Highlands," and other National Songs, have resolved to erect a Monument over his Grave, Cemetery, Paisley. Subscriptions will be received by the following Gentlemen:—C. R. BROWN, 34, King Street, Covent Garden, London.—ALEX. MACLEOD, Back Seel Street, Liverpool.—R. STEWART, 43, Piccadilly, Manchester.

THOS. S. HUTCHESON, Hon. SECRETARY,

49, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL. Director, Professor WYLDE, Mus. Doc. 13th Season. Programme of the First Concert of the Season, on Wednesday Evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock; and Public Rehearsal, Saturday Afternoon, April 9, at Half-past Two. The Orchestra compositions selected from the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Spöhr, and Rossini. Artists:—Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, and Sig. Sivori, who will make his first appearance this season at the Public Rehearsal. Principal Violins in the Orchestra—Herr Molique and Mr. H. Blagrove. Part I.: Overture, "Faust," Spöhr. Aria, "Zepheretti Lusinghieri" (Idomeno), Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mozart. Concerto in G, Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard—Movements, Allegro moderato, Andante con moto, Rondo vivace—Beethoven. Song, "Sweet Bird," L'Allegro e Penseroso, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. Handel, Symphony in A Minor (Scotch) op. 53—Introduction and Allegro agitato, Scherzo assai vivace, Adagio cantabile, Allegro guerriero, Finale maestoso—Mendelssohn. Part II.: Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini. Aria con variazioni, "Les Diamants de la Couronne," Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Auber. Concerto, for Violin and Orchestra—Violin, Sig. Sivori—Paganini, Overture "Abou Hassan," Weber. Tickets for the Public Rehearsal—sofa stalls, 7s.; balcony, 5s.; back balcony, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets for the Concert—reserved sofa stalls and 1st row balcony, 10s. 6d.; 2nd row balcony, 7s.; 3rd row balcony, 5s.; back balcony, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets for the Public Rehearsal and for unreserved seats at Concert to be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201, Regent Street; Messrs. Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond Street; Messrs. Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. Tickets for the reserved seats at the Concerts, of Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201, Regent Street; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. The subscription for the Series of Five Concerts and Five Public Rehearsals is £2. 2s. for 1st row balcony; £1. 11s. 6d. for 2nd row balcony.

W. GRAEFF NICHOLLS, Hon. Sec.

MUSICAL UNION.—FIRST MATINÉE,

Tuesday, April 5, half-past Three:—Quartet, No. 82, in F, Haydn; grand sonata, D minor, op. 49, pianoforte, Weber; Nonetto, in F, op. 31, Spöhr; solos, pianoforte, Chopin, &c. Artists—Sainton, Ries, Webb, and Pague; S. Pratten, Barret, Lazarus, Winterbottom, Harper, and F. Pratten, from the Royal Italian Opera Band. Pianist—Halle. Visitor's Tickets, half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Wood, Chappell & Co., Olliviers, Ashdown, and Parry, and Austin, at St. James's Hall. In the course of the season Sivori, Wieniawski, and Joachim will successively lead, with Jacquard and Davidoff. Violoncellists—Halle, Jacell, Jos. Wieniawski, and other eminent pianists.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

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THE VOLUNTEER SHAM-FIGHT.

THE proverbial inability of private soldiers, and even of officers, unless they be in high command, to understand at the time anything of the general plan of a battle in which they are themselves engaged, was well exemplified in the Volunteer Sham-Fight near Guildford on Monday last. Many a Volunteer who was there, and who did his work with glee, and at the same time kept his eyes open to take in as much of the affair as he could, left the ground with the dimmest comprehension possible of the total drift or meaning of the mimic specimen of warfare in which he had been acting a small part, and, if he remained curious on the subject, had to read the accounts of the Fight as a whole given in the newspapers the next day, and to fit into these accounts, as well as he was able, his hazy recollections of the particular movements of his own corps or company and of his own noble person. Whether the best newspaper-accounts—supplied as they probably were by reporters who had an inkling of military matters, and had, moreover, obtained some information as to the scheme of the affair from head-quarters—whether these accounts were all that was to be desired may be left to the judgment of those who read them and compared them with each other. There was a general agreement among them which was highly consolatory, and which did have the effect of giving one a glimmering notion of the tough game in which one had been engaged with such real enjoyment, but with such obfuscation of all one's wits at the time, except what lay in the muscles of one's legs and arms. One noted, indeed, that they did not wholly agree—that, where one said "right flank," another said "left flank;" nay that, in the same account, "right flank" in one sentence was transmuted into "left flank" in another, though the same flank was evidently meant. But what of that? On the whole, the accounts given by the newspapers of this Volunteer Sham-Fight near Guildford, as of other Volunteer Sham-Fights that have preceded it, show a wonderful

advance in our days in what is perhaps the most difficult feat of popular literary description—the description of battles and of military movements. Read Goldsmith's description of the Battle of Agincourt in his "History of England," and, if you are the least bit of a Volunteer, you will laugh till your sides ache at the utter absurdity of supposing that any reality could have taken place anywhere on the earth bearing the least resemblance to what dear innocent Goldy has there fancied under the name of Agincourt. Then read the accounts of the Guildford Sham-Fight of Monday last in the daily newspapers, and you will see that, however it may stand as regards our fighting power, the increase of the faculty of describing a fight with something like intelligence on paper is one of the features of our time. To a great extent, this is the result of our new institution of Volunteering. Our newspapers, which chronicle everything, have to vie with each other in chronicling phenomena so interesting, and, in the main, so novel as our Volunteer Reviews and Field-days; and hence, within the last year or two, a sudden development of reporting-power in this direction. It has been secretly in aid of this development, doubtless, that many of our newspaper-writers are themselves Volunteers or military men.

With the example of Goldy's Agincourt before our eyes, and with the recollection of the slips of some of the newspapers in their accounts of the recent Sham-Fight, we are too wary to attempt a detailed description of the Sham-Fight on our own account. But the gist of the thing, as far as we can gather, was somewhat as follows:—A portion of an invading force that had landed in our long-happy island, and had disturbed the sanctity of our southern counties, had got as far as the neighbourhood of the ancient town of Guildford in Surrey, and, with fell ulterior intent, was threatening an attack on that ancient town. These terrible invaders, to the number, as was calculated, of some 8000 men, were under the command of the redoubted General Rumley. But a gallant defending force, of equal or somewhat superior numbers, under our own trusty General Russell, had gone out to oppose the advance of the invaders. This force had taken up its position on the ridge of heights on the western side of the rough undulating piece of common known as Blackheath, about four miles to the south-east of Guildford. They knew that the enemy were in that neighbourhood, but in what precise position the intelligence they had did not enable them to say. As they gazed down from the heights, they saw the heath slope steeply and suspiciously before them down into a dark trough-like hollow, behind which there were woods. The enemy might be there. They were there. Excellently had General Rumley chosen his position; for not only before the battle began was it difficult to make out where he was, but during the battle his movements were so masked from view that it was impossible for the defenders to tell what he was doing. He was first felt on their left, against which his attack seemed to be directed. Soon the battle was raging fearfully in that quarter—skirmishers out against skirmishers, the artillery on both sides keeping up an incessant fire, and General Russell handling his troops so as best to repel the onslaught so determinedly made. After a time he appeared to be successful; the fire of the enemy slackened; their advance against the left had been checked. Suddenly, however, General Russell's eyes were opened. All this terrible attack on his left that had cost him so much had been but a feint of the cunning Rumley, who had determined from the first that the real attack should be on the right, and had taken advantage of the concealment afforded by the woods and the trough-like hollow so to mass the strength of his force that a flank march for this purpose might be made before Russell could recover himself. Accordingly, while all Russell's thoughts were still with his left, where he expected the attack to be renewed,

lo! as the wind puffed away the smoke, the foe had nearly vanished from his left, and battalion after battalion of them was seen already in rapid movement towards his right. What General Russell's feelings were on finding himself thus outwitted may be more easily imagined than described. His right would be outflanked! Was there time still to prevent that catastrophe? Every effort was made. Aides-de-camp galloped to and fro with orders; every available corps was brought up from the left to strengthen the now threatened right. In vain! Quick as Russell could be, Rumley could, from the preparations he had made, be still quicker; the skirmishers of the defenders had hardly had time to withdraw from the overwhelming force they found before them on the right when that force, appearing out of the woods and hollows, began to deploy on the open, outflanking the right of the defenders more and more. General Russell could not bring his reinforcements fast enough from his left, the more because the feint attack there was now also renewed. And so, after another dreadful action on the right, the defending troops already there doing their best to beat back the outflanking enemy by file-firing, volley-firing, and the fire of artillery, General Russell had to confess himself beaten, and to withdraw his whole force, as well as he could, to prevent its being utterly annihilated. Whether it would not have been annihilated after all—for the two armies, the one weakened and retreating, and the other strong and still advancing, were left in lines close to each other at the end of the day—must remain a mystery. A little before four o'clock the battle ended by mutual consent; and, after a march past, the regiments moved off, defenders and enemies together, in the jolliest and most friendly manner, to the stations whence they were to be conveyed to London or elsewhere, and where, owing to the wretched railway arrangements, many of them had to stand for an hour or two, shelterless, waiting for a train, in one of the coldest, sleetiest rains that ever fell in Surrey in the month of March.

According to military men, this Sham-Fight near Guildford, though not nearly so splendid an affair to the untaught eye as the Sham-Fight at Brighton last year—though not an affair of such distances and of so many evolutions, and entirely wanting in that picturesqueness which is imparted to a Field-day by the co-operation of cavalry—was yet very much a representation of the sort of thing that might really happen if an invading force had got as far towards Guildford as Blackheath, and a defending force had gone out to meet it and give it battle on that very confined and peculiar ground. If we take—as we ought, doubtless, in such a case, to do—the defending force as standing for ourselves, it was a lesson how, in such circumstances, we might be utterly beaten. It was arranged that all the superior tactics should be on General Rumley's side, and that for the time General Russell should personate a patriotic commander outmatched and defeated. For one thing, there was a lesson, as it turned out when General Rumley's plan was divulged, in the choice of ground which he had made. It was such ground as might have suggested the plan to an able general, or as an able general might have selected from its fitness for the plan. Then, again, the plan itself—that of a feint attack on one flank as preliminary to the delivery of a real attack on the other—was, it seems, a lesson in what is, in suitable circumstances, one of the most beautiful, daring, and effective ways of managing a battle. At the battle of Leuthen, in 1757, says an authority we have consulted, the plan of Frederick the Great of Prussia against the Austrian marshal Daun, was, first to make a demonstration as if he were going to attack Daun's right wing, and then having deceived Daun, and led him to strengthen that wing, to move rapidly to his own right and deploy on the Austrian left wing. This was the reverse of General Rumley's little game near Guildford; which,

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if we understand the same authority rightly, was rather a fac-simile so far of what the French did at Albuera, though there the consequences were prevented. "At the battle of Albuera," says our authority, "the French general at first moved his columns as if he intended to attack the left of the allies, but soon, causing them to change the direction of their march, he rapidly placed nearly two-thirds of his army in order of battle perpendicular to the right of the British line. By this movement the allies were obliged to charge front, and, as this was done under a heavy fire, the enemy was upon them before they had time to complete the new formation." It is difficult, we say, for the uninitiated to speak of such matters at all without risk of blundering. And here occurs a suggestion. Volunteering, among its other effects, has begotten a new form of intellectual interest among us—a desire for knowing something theoretically of that terrible art of war which has been in practice by the human race in all ages, and which there is evidence in the whole world at the present moment that even the civilized nations are in no hurry to abandon, but rather the reverse. Now this is a right instinct. One may say that it is desirable—not only with a view to the intelligent reading of History, but with a view to something, no one knows what, that may yet be in store for us or our posterity—that a considerable few in our nation, civilians as well as professional soldiers, should have some general notions as to what war is and how battles are fought. Some crude teaching in this direction is afforded by mere bodily participation in Sham-Fights such as that of Monday. Mere presence at one of them will leave in the mind's eye some impression of the look of a battle-field—its distances, the positions of batteries, the ways troops are posted, &c. But more is necessary. As has been said, one may be present at a Sham-Fight and have not the least idea next day, picked up for oneself, of the general scope or meaning of the affair. The newspapers, as we have said, do come to the aid of the baffled imagination by their subsequent reports; and the development of the power of military description among the newspapers is, as we have said, a new feature of our current literature. But the military authorities themselves, who plan Reviews and Sham-Fights, might take advantage of the inquisitiveness of Volunteers. The Volunteers form a considerable little public interested in military matters, to whom the military authorities might issue carefully-prepared little official explanations of such Sham-Fights as that of Monday, accompanied by maps and plans. It ought to be a rule that, after, if not before, every such Sham-Fight, such an official explanation of the affair, drawn up in the clearest language, should be published for the use of Volunteers. The newspapers would be glad to print such exact official accounts of Volunteer Field-days whenever they were issued. As it is, perhaps the nearest approach to the sort of military expositions which the Volunteers would be glad to have given them of the affairs in which they have taken part has been in some of Colonel M'Murdo's admirable and energetic addresses to the corps he has been inspecting.

Ah! may Volunteering be never more than an intellectual interest among us, combined with a healthy and manly gymnastic! But who can tell? All round there is the roar of war, or the smothered hum of preparation for war. Shall Britain always be safe within herself; shall the sea always preserve her acres from the tramp of hostile feet? It is not in the nature of things that it shall always and for ever be so. The *Times* fancies that in twenty years an actual battle with invaders on the very spot near Guildford which saw the Sham-Fight of Monday last may be no such impossibility. The Duke of Cambridge congratulates the country on its possessing, in a time so ominous as the present, 150,000 Volunteers, or say 100,000 tolerably efficient Volunteers, fit, if

need were, to be auxiliaries to the regular army for the purposes of national defence. But why, one asks for ever, should the number be only 100,000 or 150,000? Why is not drilling universal with our youth—why are there not at this moment half-a-million British Volunteers? So strong is our feeling on this subject on all grounds, educational for the individual as well as of national import, that we are inclined to turn Irishmen in expressing it, and to declare that, in our opinion, Volunteering ought to be made compulsory.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS'S HISTORICAL ESSAYS.

Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830. Contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* by the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart. Edited by Sir Edmund Head, Bart. (Longman & Co.)

THIS volume consists of seven of the late scholar-statesman's articles, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, sometimes with additions and illustrative notes. The first two of them—entitled respectively "Administrations of Lord North, Lord Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, The Coalition, and Mr. Pitt" and "Administration of Mr. Pitt: The Catholic Question"—were contributed to the *Review* while the author edited that periodical, and just before his re-entering Parliament and becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer in the beginning of 1855. They were, in form, reviews of books then just published—such as Lord John Russell's "Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox," the Duke of Buckingham's "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.," the seventh volume of Lord Mahon's "History of England," and the late Lord Holland's "Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time." After having re-entered Parliament and assumed office Sir George found time to continue the series of articles thus begun, though he had then ceased to edit the *Review*. The five concluding articles are, in form, also reviews of recent works of History or Memoirs, and are entitled respectively "Lord Cornwallis: The Irish Union and the Catholic Question," "The Addington, Pitt, and Grenville Administrations," "The Grenville, Portland, and Perceval Administrations," "Lord Liverpool's Administration until 1822," and "Administrations of Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington." These articles, the last of which was written before 1860, do not seem to be reprinted here exactly in the order in which they were written; but it is evident that Sir George meant the entire seven to form in some sort a continuous series, sketching the political history of the country during the half century which preceded the era of the Reform Bill.

In great part the Essays are such abridged second-hand narratives as it has become customary in these days for our leading Reviews to present in the guise of articles noticing certain classes of books. The Reviewer reads the new work, or the one or two new works, of political gossip and correspondence, or of regular political history, and lays before the readers of the periodical a digest of their contents more or less chronologically complete, occasionally extracting a passage of particular interest in the text, or citing a passage in the foot-notes. The result is, of course, a style of historical Essay very different from Lord Macaulay's—not an artistic little narrative, leaping, as a finished whole, from the author's own mind, and for which the books reviewed have furnished only the occasion and a few particulars; but, to a great extent, a mere compilation from the materials supplied by the books, enlivened by extracts and passing comments. These Essays of Sir George Lewis, accordingly, cannot take rank as literary performances with Macaulay's historical Essays, or with the republished Essays of other writers prepared originally on the same literary method. They have

their value nevertheless. Just as people like at the time to read those articles in our leading Reviews which give them, in however ragged a form, digests, with intermixed samples of portions of the contents, of new books of History or Memoirs which they cannot themselves be at the trouble to procure and read, so such articles, afterwards, if well done, may fulfil a useful purpose and be very interesting. It is needless to say that these Essays of Sir George Cornwall Lewis are well done—that they are excellent specimens of the kind of writing to which they belong. It is needless to say, also, that, besides being conscientious, careful, and readable compilations of matter from the works reviewed, they contain passages of more peculiar interest as expressing the late scholar-statesman's own judgments on men and on important passages in the course of the political history of his country during the period traversed. It is to these passages scattered through the present volume—passages in which we feel ourselves in contact with Sir George Cornwall Lewis himself, and have new specimens of that candid and dispassionate force of mind which he carried into all he did—that we shall confine ourselves in the present notice.

An important passage of this kind occurs at the end of the first Essay, sketching the political history of Britain during the ten years immediately preceding the commencement of Pitt's administration in 1784. It is worth quoting entire.

The period of our history from the decline of the American war to the commencement of Mr. Pitt's long Administration is full of instruction with respect to the working of our Parliamentary Constitution. It was not, in fact, definitively and clearly established until the year 1784, that where there is a conflict between the personal opinions of the sovereign and those of a majority of the House of Commons, the latter, and not the former, is to prevail; unless, indeed, a dissolution and a new election should reverse the decision of the previous Parliament. The lessons which this portion of our annals teaches are manifold; but it throws especial light on the two points which appear to us to form the characteristic difficulties of that form of Government which is commonly known by the appellation of "limited monarchy;" that is to say, a hereditary King, associated with a parliamentary body. These are, 1. The desire of the King to govern as well as to reign, and his attempts, open or concealed, to defeat the policy of the Ministers in whom the majority of the Parliament, for the time being, confides. 2. The envious and rivalries of the parliamentary chiefs; their impatience of a superior, or even of an equal; their unwillingness to co-operate for public objects on account of their separate pretensions and personal ambition; and the consequent facility afforded to the King of ruling by division, of fomenting their discords and animosities, and ultimately, perhaps, of reducing them all to impotence and silence. Parliamentary leaders of parties, in their more contracted sphere, are likely to indulge the feelings which animated the great party leaders of Rome in their contest for the mastery of the world,—

"Nec quemquam jam ferro potest, Cæsare priorem,
Pompeiusve parem."

But there is this important difference in their respective situations, that, whereas Pompey and Cæsar contended which should be chief, parliamentary leaders, who act singly, and embroil everything with mutual jealousies, end by being all put down under the feet of one common master. We have no space now to dwell upon this theme at the length which it requires, but we wish that our feeble voice could induce the leaders of popular parties on the Continent to gather from our history the warnings which it contains with respect to the working of a parliamentary system. If the great Powers should continue at peace; if the quiet development of wealth and industry, and the amicable relations of individuals in society, should be permitted to advance without the interruption of destructive violence; we cannot believe that the fairest and most civilized portions of Continental Europe will remain under purely despotic forms of government. The trial of the American model, which has been made in some European States, has not proved successful; and, though we are far from being exclusive in our attachment to constitutional forms, and are quite willing to admit that a system of government which is suited to England may not be suited to

countries differently situated, we still think that, whenever the pressure of a despotic regimen is at all relaxed—looking to the fact that man is a historical animal—the parliamentary form of government, combined with a hereditary king, offers the best chance of permanent amelioration in the existing circumstances of the European States. If the time should ever arrive when an attempt should be made in the great Continental States to reach a popular system of government by this road, we earnestly exhort the parliamentary leaders to bear in mind that the first object to be secured is some form of parliamentary or corporate government, *some* species of rule which is not dependent on the will of one man, but which lodges the supreme power in a body; *some* constitution which ensures public debate in a legislative chamber, freedom of the press, and security against arbitrary imprisonment. When this great and paramount object has been accomplished, and a habit of regular government, upon these principles, has been formed, the time will have arrived for deciding the proportions of the aristocratic and democratic elements in the constitution, and for raising questions on which the anti-despotic party are likely to be divided.

A few of the other passages in the volume that have struck us as containing interesting and characteristic reflections of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, on facts or phenomena of British political history during the period which the volume traverses, may be presented here together under headings which will indicate their nature.

Tory Policy and Whig Policy during the Reign of George III.—During the reign of George III. the great Tory peers and patrons of boroughs, who, by their influence in counties and their direct power of nomination, commanded the votes of a large section of the House of Commons, were willing, in general, to support any ministry which the King appointed, and to permit all the influence of the Crown to be exercised in its favour, provided that their own personal wishes respecting the distribution of patronage received due attention. They contented themselves as politicians with a barter of power for patronage; they gave the former and received the latter. The great Whig lords, however, made a harder bargain with the Crown. They insisted upon selecting the King's ministers before they consented to support them. They required that an Administration should be formed of members of their own party, whose names should be proposed by their own leaders. This pretension has often been denounced as an improper and unconstitutional assumption of power; and the Whigs are described as setting up an oligarchical dominion to overawe the King and Parliament. It is likewise alleged that, in confining their choice to members of the prominent Whig families, they showed a peculiarly aristocratic bias. Lord Stanhope, in his History, frequently exhibits the Whigs in this unfavourable light. . . . Lord Stanhope seems to represent the leaders of the Whig party as dull men, with ancient families, and large hereditary estates in land; and the leaders of the Tory party as poor and low-born men of genius. We are at a loss to discover the facts on which this antithesis is founded. . . . When we compare the Whig and Tory parties in the reign of George III., we cannot perceive that the former was characterized by the scantiness, and the latter by the abundance, of its talent; and we certainly were under the impression that the Tories prided themselves on their connexion with the land, and reproached the Whigs with their alleged preference for the manufacturing and commercial interests. Lord Stanhope, pointing out the unsuitability of Lord Rockingham for the post of Prime Minister, remarks that his panegyrists were frequently compelled to rely on the merits of his large estate; one of whom (Burke) bids us recollect "his lordship's great interest in the public welfare, in quality of one of the greatest landowners in England." For our own part, we agree with Lord Stanhope in thinking that large landed property is not a qualification for the office of Prime Minister; but we doubt whether that opinion was held by the majority of Englishmen in 1765, or, indeed, whether it is held by them at present. But, whatever may have been the inclinations of the two parties, the King did not prefer the Tories on account of their democratic tendencies. He chafed at the oligarchy of the Whig houses, because the Whigs put a bit in his mouth; whereas the Tory party was a quiet beast of burden, which the King could ride or drive as he pleased. The real contest in those days was, not between aristocracy and democracy, but between aristocracy and

monarchy. The Tories were, at least, as much aristocrats as the Whigs; but they submitted to the dominion of the King. The Whigs sought to maintain a Parliamentary party, independent of the King's personal influence, and to establish its supremacy over the royal will. This state of things is marked in the following verses of the *Rolliad*:—

When secret influence expiring lay,
And Whigs triumphant hail'd the auspicious day.

The great Whig houses may have been an oligarchy, but they fought the battle of the people against the Crown; and where such vast means of corruption existed as the Crown possessed in the first twenty years of the reign of George III., the possession of rich acres, which Lord Stanhope holds so cheap as a political instrument, was of material assistance for carrying on the war against the Court and the Ministry combined. The pretension which they made of naming the King's Ministers was, in our opinion, necessary for the due working of a Parliamentary Government, and, after a long struggle, it is now conceded to every political party which successively acquires the preponderance.

Pitt's Position in 1804 and his Relations to Addington.—The part which Addington played was undoubtedly mean, low-minded, and selfish; he acted towards Pitt without generosity. He sought, by subservience towards him, and by thus obtaining the great leader's assistance, to retain his hold upon Parliament, and, by subservience to the King, to retain the royal favour. In this manner he hoped, without any real merit or ability, to continue in office. No man of spirit or independence would have played this shabby game. But, on the other hand, the position which Pitt had made for himself was such as to deprive him of the right of severe criticism, to create dissatisfaction in the leaders of all parties, to expose him to blame from all sides, and to denude him of all cordial support except from his personal adherents. The part which he attempted to fill, of secret adviser to the measures of the Government, without real power or responsibility, was sure after a time to lead to disappointment and misunderstanding. His relations to Addington as a friend and counsellor in private, and an independent supporter or censor in public, were radically inconsistent. The middle line which he traced for himself of tenderness and forbearance to Addington, and of abstinence from parliamentary pressure on the King, so much complained of by Lord Grenville, satisfied nobody, and was intelligible to nobody. It alienated the Grenvilles and Foxites, with whom he refused to form an alliance in opposition, and who therefore would not join him when he was charged with the formation of a Government; it wounded Addington, who considered himself overthrown by a friend; it failed in mitigating the King, who regarded Pitt as the real author of his favourite's ruin. It reduced public duty to a question of private feeling and personal delicacy. Whatever may be thought of Pitt's foreign and domestic policy during the war of the Revolution, it cannot be disputed that, up to 1801, he showed all the qualities of a great parliamentary leader, and that he succeeded in inspiring confidence in a large body of followers. But by his ambiguous conduct during the three following years—by his policy of seclusion and mystery—he so far weakened his parliamentary position, that, on being charged with the formation of a Ministry in 1804, he was unable to obtain the adhesion of any of the chief parliamentary parties. The Grenvilles, the Foxites, even Addington and his personal friends, stood aloof, and Pitt became in substance the head of the old Ministry, whose policy he had condemned in the most contemptuous language, and in whose overthrow he had taken the most prominent part. To such straits was Pitt by his own conduct reduced, who, powerful as he had been in Government, might, if he had acted a straightforward, resolute, and open part, have been still more powerful in opposition, and, in combination with Lord Grenville and Fox, have dictated his own terms to the King and Addington. When Demosthenes was asked what was the first, and second, and third qualification of an orator, he answered, "Delivery;" in like manner, if we were asked what is the first, and second, and third qualification of an English statesman, we would answer, "Intelligibility." As in oratory, the most eloquent words and the wisest counsels will avail but little if they are not impressed in voice and manner on the minds of an audience; so integrity and public spirit will fail to command confidence if the course adopted is intricate and inexplicable.

Policy of the Peninsular War questioned.—That the campaigns of the English in the Peninsula,

by fomenting the national resistance to the French, by occupying large French armies, and thinning their ranks, and by destroying the conviction of the invincibility of the French arms, assisted materially in bringing about the downfall of Napoleon, will probably be admitted by impartial historians of all nations. But the successes achieved in these campaigns mainly sprang from Napoleon's neglect of his own rule, to crush one enemy by an overwhelming force before he attacked another. A portion only of the great army which marched to Moscow would have sufficed to annihilate the weak Spanish levies, and to drive within the lines of Torres Vedras, if not to re-embarkation, any military force which England could have maintained in the Peninsula. It was the expedition to Moscow which enabled Wellington to win the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and afterwards to cross the Pyrenees and to enter France; but his operations had so little direct effect upon the first fall of Napoleon, that the battle of Toulouse was fought after the entry of the allies into Paris, and after the signature of the first abdication. According to the course which events took, the English campaigns in the Peninsula gave an impulse to the overthrow of Napoleon; but as it was impossible to foresee that his ambition, however restless and insatiable, would lead him into the gigantic error of the Russian expedition, it may be doubted whether England pursued a wise policy in making herself the ally of second-rate Powers, without military resources or aptitude, such as Spain and Portugal. If, instead of pursuing her traditional policy of confining her operations to maritime objects, which dictated the expedition to the Scheldt, she had sent an army to the assistance of Austria in 1809, the campaign of Wagram might have taken a different turn; and it is possible that the Duke of Wellington, at the head of a strong and well-appointed British force in Germany, in 1812 and 1813, might, by cooperating with Prussia, Austria, and Russia, have contributed more directly to Napoleon's downfall than by the diversion effected in the Peninsula. The complete annihilation of the French maritime power at Trafalgar, and the firm determination of England not to yield to the Continental tyranny of Napoleon, doubtless strengthened the wavering resistance of Central Europe; but these causes would have exercised as much influence if the military operations of England had been in Germany, as they exercised under the measures which were actually adopted.

Lord Castlereagh.—Lord Castlereagh obtained the credit which accrued to the Ministry from the great events of 1814 and 1815; and he was raised to a pinnacle of fame and influence from which he looked down upon the comparatively obscure and powerless condition of his unsuccessful rival. Having, through a fortunate combination of circumstances, reached this elevation, his intrepidity, his directness, his firmness of purpose, his immovable calmness, the dignity of his personal demeanour, and his other moral qualifications for the post of leader, enabled him to retain in the House of Commons an ascendancy which his abilities, knowledge, and eloquence would never have given him. Lord Dudley considers the career of Lord Castlereagh, compared with that of Mr. Canning, to afford an illustration of Voltaire's saying, "that a man's success in life depends less on his talents than on the force of his character." Voltaire's examples are Mazarin and De Retz; to which Lord Dudley adds Bolingbroke and Walpole. Lord Castlereagh did not indeed possess those advantages which aristocratic birth and education have conferred on many of our statesmen. His knowledge, whether constitutional, historical, or classical, was of the most limited sort; he belonged to the illiterate school of politicians, and would doubtless have sympathised heartily with the modern dictum that more instruction is to be derived from one number of the "Times" than from the history of Thucydides. His political life had, however, begun at an early age; he had been the Irish ministerial leader at the time of the Rebellion and the Union; his parliamentary and official experience had been extensive; and his mode of transacting the business of the English House of Commons was such as to satisfy that somewhat fastidious assembly even at a time when its intellectual standard was high. He navigated the ship of the State through the Syrtes of the distress and disaffection of 1817 and 1819; he withstood the shock of the Queen's trial, and, when the short attack of insanity supervened which brought his life to a premature close at the age of fifty-three, he seemed to have taken a new lease of power.

The Three Possible Courses with Ireland in 1828.—The Duke of Wellington and his colleagues—

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assuming that they continued in office, and faced the difficulty of the moment—had three alternatives presented to their choice: namely, the Reconquest of Ireland, Repeal of the Union, and Catholic Emancipation. It appears from Sir R. Peel's memorandum of January 12th, 1829, that out of the 93 members for Ireland, 61, in the session of 1828, voted in favour of the Catholic Question, and that out of 61 county members, 45 voted on the same side; and he shows that an attempt to govern Ireland by an English majority, while the Irish Catholics were so strongly represented in Parliament, would render the transaction of business in the House of Commons impossible. In order to govern Ireland in defiance of the opinions of the Irish Catholics, a reconquest of the country, and its permanent treatment after the fashion of Poland and Hungary, would have been necessary. We are not prepared to say that the majority of England, if their pride, their passions, and their religious feelings had been gradually and skilfully inflamed, might not have sanctioned this course, so far at least as the preliminary steps were concerned. But neither the Duke of Wellington nor Mr. Peel were politicians of the stamp of Strafford or the Duke of Alva. They were both essentially humane men. The Duke of Wellington, in the most impressive passage which he ever delivered to a deliberative assembly, assured the House of Lords that he knew too well what were the evils of civil war ever to inflict them voluntarily upon any country. Mr. Peel, though he had played too long with the Catholic Question, and used it as the instrument and ladder of his ambition, had the views of a statesman, and saw too clearly the inevitable results of a further denial of equal laws to Ireland, to be able to advise the reduction and the subsequent government of that country by a Protestant army, composed of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irish Orangemen. No great amount either of perspicacity or of public virtue was in truth requisite in order to foresee and to avoid this extremity. A repeal of the Union, and a permanent separation of Ireland from Great Britain, was a course which no English Minister could entertain; consequently there remained only the alternative of Catholic Emancipation, and that without loss of time.

The year 1830 was the nadir of the Tory party, as the years 1814 and 1815 had been its zenith. It required fifteen years of peace to exhaust the popularity which the Tories had reaped from their triumphant conclusion of the war; but the work was effectually accomplished. The Duke of Wellington showed as much skill in leading a political party to defeat as he had shown in leading an army to victory. His very success in carrying the Catholic Question helped to undermine his power. He had taken a step in the Liberal direction, which he refused to follow up by any subsequent movement of the same character. The consequence was that he gave mortal offence to a section of his own party, without strengthening himself by an alliance with any detachment of the opposite camp. The night of the division on the Civil List, a few days after the day when the Duke of Wellington was unable to appear at Guildhall for fear of creating a tumult, and was forced to interdict a new and popular sovereign from attending on the same occasion by reason of the unpopularity of his Ministers, was the lowest point of the Tory depression. Even the Reform Bill, though it abolished many Tory boroughs, nevertheless gave strength to the party by enabling it to close its ranks, and by healing the disunion which weakened it in 1830.

Appended to the Fourth Essay there is a very interesting letter sent by Dean Milman to Sir George Lewis in Jan. 1858, or just after the appearance of the Essay in the *Edinburgh Review*. Dean Milman—who knew Addington personally, and had heard him talk much of the affairs of his administration and of his difference with Pitt—thinks more highly of Addington's character, though not of his talents, than Sir George did, and ventured to criticise the account given in the Essay of Addington's behaviour in respect to Pitt as unfair and harsh. Sir George does not seem to have been quite convinced, but he sent the Dean's letter to the late Lord Lansdowne.

The Preface which Sir Edmund Head has prefixed to these Essays is interesting as a tribute of affectionate friendship, and as containing some rather remarkable extracts from letters of Sir George Lewis. Here is an extract from a letter of date March 18,

1855, referring to his appointment to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer:—

"Events have succeeded one another so closely with me of late, that I really have had no time to write to you. Soon after my return to London after my election, I received quite unexpectedly the offer of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government. I had just returned from the country: I had had no time to look into my private affairs since my father's death. I had not even proved his will. I had the *Edinburgh Review* for April on my hands, and the last part of my volumes on the Roman History. I had been out of Parliament for two years, and I did not know the present House of Commons. I had to follow Gladstone, whose ability had dazzled the world, and to produce a war budget with a large additional taxation in a few weeks. All these circumstances put together inspired me with the strongest disinclination to accept the offer. I felt, however, that in the peculiar position of the Government, the office having already been refused by —, refusal was scarcely honourable, and would be attributed to cowardice, and I therefore most reluctantly made up my mind to accept. I remembered the pope, put in hell by Dante,

Che fece per viltade il gran rifiuto.

My re-election passed off without difficulty. I went down to Harpton for two nights and made a speech in the Town Hall at Radnor. Since my return to London I have been engrossed with the business of my office, and have hardly had a moment to spare. There is an awkward question about the newspaper stamp, which I have had to plunge into. There are also all the preparations to be made for the impending budget, and measures to be taken for providing sufficient sums to meet the enormous extraordinary expenditure which the war in the Crimea is causing. Gladstone has been very friendly to me, and has given me all the assistance in his power."

The public is already familiar with certain curious predictions of Sir George, as early as 1856, of the great civil war in America, the actual outbreak of which he lived to see. The following is an extract from a letter sent by him to Sir Edmund Head in the above-mentioned year:—

"People here speak of the outrage on Sumner as a proof of the brutal manners of the Americans, and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. It betokens the advent of a state of things in which political differences cannot be settled by argument, and can only be settled by force. If half England was in favour of a measure which involved the confiscation of the property of the other half, my belief is that an English Brooks would be equally applauded. If Peel had proposed a law which instead of reducing rents had annihilated them, instead of being attacked by a man of words such as Disraeli, he would probably have been attacked with physical arguments by some man of blows. I see no solution of the political differences of the United States but the separation of the Slave and Free States into distinct political communities. If I was a citizen of a Northern State I should wish it. I should equally wish it if I was a citizen of a Southern State."

Altogether the present volume, though not of such substantial value as those works of Sir George Cornwall Lewis in which he grappled thoroughly and at first hand with subjects peculiarly his own, ought to be welcome as a collection of Essays by a man whose relics are unusually worth preserving.

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.

The Small House at Allington. By Anthony Trollope. Two Volumes. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

At last the curtain has descended upon the Small House at Allington, simultaneously withdrawing from observation a group of personages familiar to most of us through more than a twelvemonth's acquaintance; at the commencement of which, indeed, they could hardly be accounted strangers. Mr. Trollope possesses the happy art of causing us to fall in immediately with the ways and manners of his characters, to accept them for what he chooses them to pass, to receive all their proceedings as matters of ocular evidence. A narrow scrutiny may sometimes suggest doubts as to the accuracy of the representation, but it really requires a mental effort to constrain oneself

to any scrutiny of what is apparently so much a matter of course. To call Mr. Trollope's delineations photographic would be too high a compliment to his fidelity—too much of a slur upon his art. His fidelity is, indeed, marvellous, but not wholly infallible; his art appears chiefly in his singularly free, broad, and easy handling, the very reverse of photographic hardness and precision. Hence there is a life and colour about his pictures which renders them more faithful in the main than more laboured and less genial delineations. English society does not sit for its portrait; it is in constant motion; and, though some individual figures may be best contemplated in repose, the general aspect defies the painter who cannot reproduce the fluctuations of circumstance or of feeling. Every one in Mr. Trollope's pages is moving in some direction or other; and the object of the journey does not lie beyond the reach of sympathy, but is such as finds a counterpart in the personal or social experience of well-nigh all his readers. Every one is therefore interested; and the interest is increased tenfold by Mr. Trollope's admirable method of exposition; his seductive frankness and irresistible vigour; the piquancy, no less than the pertinence, of his shrewd reflections; the dexterity with which everything is adapted to the standard of the great body of readers; his inexhaustible affluence of invention and illustration. The variety of his *dramatis personæ* seems illimitable; if, after the manner of Mr. Thackeray, he brings an old character again upon the stage, he takes care to vindicate his fertility by the simultaneous introduction of two or three new ones; he never repeats a situation without good reason, and never crowds his canvas with unnecessary figures, merely summoned up to relieve some flagging chapter by a trait of the ludicrous. Almost all his characters are designed with a view to the general effect—accessories to heighten the impressiveness of the action if they cannot be agents to accelerate the action itself. Each of his novels is in some sense an epitome of contemporary English life; nor is there any other novelist from whom posterity will, on the whole, derive so true and vivid a conception of the actual condition of our society. This might hardly be the case were Mr. Trollope a man of poetic genius, or of a very original cast of thought. Such a writer would be apt to view everything through the tinted medium of his own peculiar humour. It cannot, for example, be affirmed that the world of Mr. Thackeray's fictions, lifelike though it be, produces nearly the same effect of absolute reality as Mr. Trollope's. Mr. Trollope possesses no troublesome imaginative power to interfere with the directness of his vision; his gifts are in no wise celestial, but just such as enable him to descry what is going on around him, and to report it in the style of a thorough man of business, seasoned with the most captivating pleasantry.

It is not always possible to draw a decisive line between an extraordinary faculty of observation and actual creative power. The former achieves the more obvious, the latter the higher success. Perfect psychological truth is its unfailing characteristic; for the writer is guided by an unerring instinct, and often reproduces one aspect of his own nature. Thus we frequently meet with startling fidelity of delineation in the most worthless novels, but then usually in some fifth-rate character, the faithful copy of the author's own frivolity or lack of sense. It would be unjust to refuse Mr. Trollope the occasional possession of this intuitive sagacity—this artless transcending of the limits of art. There are those among his personages who have given him the key of their bosoms, upon whom he can play as upon a pipe and elicit what notes he pleases. Archdeacon Grantley is a case in point. Scarcely any of the characters of "The Small House at Allington" are sketched with similar mastery. We feel somehow that there is more behind—that we have not quite got to the bottom of Crosbie, or the Squire, or John Eames. Crosbie is especially unsatisfactory. We

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are sure, indeed, that he exists somewhere, and that Mr. Trollope knows him well. But we cannot help fancying that Mr. Trollope's information is defective, either as regards the disposition of his hero, or the incidents in his career. Either the plausible official has imposed upon our usually perspicacious friend, and contrived to be taken for a much abler man than he really is, or his behaviour was not such as has been represented. The Crosbie described by Mr. Trollope is not the Crosbie who describes himself by the unspeakable folly and shabbiness of his acts. The former would not have broken his promise to Lily under the circumstances detailed to us. It is scarcely probable that he would have contracted the engagement at all; having once done so, the necessity of adhering to it would have been as evident to him as to Fowler Pratt. But, if we can imagine the false step, we may at least be sure that he would have accepted the consequences. Pride would have united him firmly to Lady Alexandrina; he would scarcely have borne to confess his error to himself, much less to the world. He would never have submitted to the shipwreck of his plans in life for the sake of his club. If he did, he was not the man Mr. Trollope thinks, and would lead us to think, whenever he discusses his hero's doings in his own character. His conception is throughout inconsistent and vacillating, which is much to be regretted, as Crosbie is the life and soul of the book. Wherever he appears we are sure of brilliant writing, of the finest indirect moral teaching, and of a degree of interest aroused by no one else. We are concerned to pronounce the inmates of the Small House failures; but Bell and her mother are positively heavy, and even Lily fails to interest as she ought. There are many exquisitely feminine traits in her character; but, when the pathos of the situation is considered, it must be owned that Mr. Trollope does not make enough of his opportunity. A sympathy with frailty is among his most honourable characteristics, and it almost seems as though, when such would be out of place, his lyre wanted a string. The thankless pauper, the guilty clerk, the weak clerical dupe of former works unquestionably appeal with more force to our sympathies than the faultless Lily Dale. It is, of course, impossible to consider her wrongs without pity and indignation; but somehow an effort seems to be necessary before we can view them exactly in the proper light.

Perhaps the greatest proof of Mr. Trollope's ability is the tone into which we inevitably glide in discussing his works. It is impossible to avoid speaking of his personages as of real men and women. For the last year Crosbie has been as much a public character as Lord Palmerston. It is almost as though a column of the daily journal had been regularly devoted to the consideration of his affairs. Mr. Trollope's pages have been perused rather as news than as fiction, with something of the same feeling as that with which we welcome the communications of an intelligent foreign correspondent. The drawback to so great an advantage is the tendency of such a writer to indulge in mere gossip. Human life does not arrange itself like a novel; its seasons of exciting interest are episodic, and the intervals are occupied by comparative trifles, whose relation to the general plan of existence is not easily perceptible. It is the business of the narrative to prune away the non-essential, to knit the periods of interest and activity together, to add, omit, or transpose incidents with a view to the significance of the whole. Mr. Trollope would rank higher if he were less of the mere chronicler—if more of the hand and will of the author were visible in his work. As in Mr. Thackeray's later writings, we observe here an inclination to mere chat—a tendency to allow the incidents to shape themselves, and to confine the writer's own part to that of a commentator. We would gladly see some more indications of contrivance, some symptoms that the author has not adopted the most obvious version of his

story, but has taken pains to devise the most effective. A slight complication of incidents would have added greatly to the charm of "The Small House at Allington." Suspense and perplexity are elements of effect not to be neglected even by Mr. Trollope; they have rendered him good service on former occasions, and we hope to find them again in union with the humour, the sense, the knowledge of mankind, the truly genial spirit which have this time sufficed to keep our attention awake throughout the equable progress of the least ambitious of his novels.

WESTGARTH'S "COLONY OF VICTORIA."

The Colony of Victoria: its History, Commerce, and Gold Mining; its Social and Political Institutions, down to the end of 1863; with remarks, Incidental and Comparative, upon the other Australian Colonies. By William Westgarth, author of "Victoria and the Gold Mines," &c. (Sampson Low & Co.)

IF the British public remain imperfectly informed as to the character and resources of Australia, and especially of Victoria, now its most prosperous province, it will not be the fault of Mr. Westgarth. In him the heroes of antipodean enterprise have found a Homer, able and willing, if not to wed their achievements to immortal verse, at least to commit them to the immortal custody of the press. We have before us, in the shape of a goodly octavo of 500 pages, Mr. Westgarth's fourth history of the Colony of Victoria. It is, as he tells us, a much more elaborate work than any of its predecessors, but possessing one characteristic common to them all in that it is an entirely independent work, written without any reference to previous performances on the same subject. So rapid is the pace of Victorian development, and so complete is the change which every few years bring about in the aspect of everything connected with the colony, that, in order to keep information in these islands abreast of actual facts, each decade of its unparalleled career must have an entirely fresh and independent history. In the present volume we have what would be called, in newspaper phrase, the "latest intelligence" from the seat of the greatest triumph of colonial enterprise, even in these days of great achievements in that as well as other directions.

We learn from the "Personal Retrospect" with which Mr. Westgarth's volume opens that his first arrival in the colony took place in December 1840, at which time it presented a very primitive appearance, having only completed five years of its existence. The ample leisure afforded by three voyages to the home country, made respectively in 1847, 1853, and 1857, he employed in the composition of the three predecessors of the present more exhaustive history of Victoria. Dismissing those earlier performances as now in great measure obsolete, he proposes in the present work to give a sketch of the more prominent events of the colony's history, and afterwards to depict its present actual condition and attainments in respect to population, employments, institutions, and general social aspects. This latter part of the work he justly regards as most worthy of public attention—the former possessing interest only in so far as it throws light upon the latter; and he explains how the several features of the colony's present condition have been from time to time evolved.

Victoria, situated within the thirty-fourth and fortieth parallels of south latitude, and the hundred and forty-first and hundred and fiftieth degrees of east longitude, possesses an area of square miles only a little less than that of Great Britain. Port Phillip, its principal harbour, was discovered in 1832 by Lieutenant Murray, in the Government brig the *Lady Nelson*. Six weeks after Murray's visit Port Phillip was entered by Baudin, a French explorer, and again, four weeks after, by our own Flinders, whose name has left its impress on more than one Australian locality. Mr. Westgarth, after referring to the abortive attempts to found a convict

settlement in original Victoria, and to the adventurous overland journey of Hume and Hovell, proceeds to narrate the story of Batman and Fawcner, the Romulus and Remus of the colony, whose rival claims are that the former was earlier in the field by two months, and that the latter selected the site for the future capital. These colonial fathers found it as difficult to come to an understanding as did their classic prototypes. On Fawcner's arrival he was duly warned off as a trespasser by the heralds of John Batman, king of Port Phillip, King John having duly purchased the land from the native "chiefs." His Majesty's little transaction was not, however, recognised by the Government, which claimed the whole territory for the Crown; and, as settlers flocked over from Van Diemen's Land, Romulus and Remus wisely resolved to make the best of circumstances—the former opening a general store, and the latter a public-house—thus dividing between them the commerce of the nascent empire, and so consoling themselves for their unhandsome ejection from its territorial sovereignty.

Mr. Westgarth complains of the want of authentic documents in regard to this period of colonial history, and of the difficulty of arriving at actual facts—a complaint which impresses us with some idea of the labours of a Niebuhr in a more difficult field of historical research. This "mythic period," however, is of no long duration, and our author speedily finds himself on the safer ground of authentic history. Reviewing the career of Buckley, the escaped convict, whose sojourn of thirty-two years with the natives qualified him to be useful as interpreter betwixt them and the colonists, Mr. Westgarth gives us an account of Mitchell's overland expedition in 1836, which procured for the Port Phillip district the name of Australia Felix, to be in its turn superseded by its present name, Victoria. A pleasing surprise awaited Mitchell at Portland Bay, where he came upon the thriving settlement of Mr. Thomas Henty, already two years old, and able to regale the travellers with the produce of its garden. In quick succession come the survey of Port Phillip; the visit of Governor Bourke in 1837; the establishment of the first newspaper; the laying-out of Melbourne, the capital, and the erection of Port Phillip into an independent district, under a superintendent, in the person of Mr. La Trobe; the rise of municipal and representative institutions; and, finally, the rejoicings on the complete separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. Mr. Westgarth then reviews the political, social, and industrial progress of the colony during the twelve years which followed these events—the gold discoveries and their results—and, like a good Victorian, takes up the recently-revived convict question in order to deprecate the continuance of transportation to Australia in any form whatever. We think our author's views on this question a little one-sided. He admits that the quieter convicts have proved of great service to the squatters. A few months' residence in Tasmania served to convince us that those of an opposite character could be turned to good account in road-making and other works of public utility. Governor Arthur knew how to get work out of them. The ruffians whose outrages justly horrified the colonists ought never to have been let loose on society. "Rosewater" is as much out of place in the management of hardened criminals as it is in revolutions.

We gladly escape from the discussion of the knotty convict question by turning to Mr. Westgarth's luminous survey of the present position and resources of Victoria. Its population of 560,000 is, in the main, British, the foreign element amounting to only ten per cent., of which one-half is Chinese and one-fifth German. The aborigines, fast hastening to extinction, do not number more than 2000. Among the Europeans the sexes are still in unequal numbers, though this evil is being constantly mitigated. Another evil—the "hot winds"—our author thinks are most terrible to those who have never

known them. There is truth in this so far as grassy plains and forest glades are concerned, where the hot winds, unless accompanied by bush-fires, are not unbearable; but, at the gold-fields, where the upturned soil acts as one great reflector of the sun's rays, and where clouds of choking, blinding dust are hurried along by a furious blast, hot as from a furnace, they do not improve upon acquaintance. We speak feelingly, having occupied for two or three summers a neat cottage on the Eureka, that classic hill of Ballarat, over which the hot wind careered so lustily that we sometimes expected to see our fragile tenement carried on its wings towards Buninyong. It was a consolation to recall the fact that the equally powerful south wind would probably bring it back, well rid of heat and dust. The hot winds, as Mr. Westgarth shows, are injurious to infant life, and we doubt if they have improved any one's position with life-insurance companies. But withal we agree with him in his praise of the sunny clime of Australia, and have no doubt that, when the north wind, instead of having to pass over parched and hard-baked soil, shall sweep over green fields, vineyards, orchards, and, perhaps, artificial lakes, it will be no longer a "hot wind," and be a much more acceptable visitor than it has hitherto been. To this state of things Victoria is progressing. Irrigation, and an ample supply of water for the gold fields, are favourite projects with the colonists, as they deserve to be. With the example of old Egypt before them, the Victorians will doubtless find means to turn such disastrous floods as lately visited Melbourne into a source of wealth, by storing the superfluous waters in suitable receptacles, for which the conformation of the country is well adapted. Such projects could not, perhaps, owing to their expensive character, be entertained in a thinly-peopled pastoral or *squatting* country; but, apart from her gold mining, the whole science of which is elaborately treated of by Mr. Westgarth, Victoria is rising into importance as an agricultural and wine-growing country. So rapid has been the advance of agriculture, that Victoria is now plenteously supplied from her own soil, and living has become quite as cheap as in England. In 1857 the number of acres under crop was 180,000; in 1863 463,000. Auctions of native wines are held at Geelong and Beechworth. This is, at any rate, a beginning. Gradually the annual produce will increase, and the quality, it is to be hoped, improve in the same ratio.

Our space forbids us to follow Mr. Westgarth through his elaborate chapters on the Chinese and Aborigines, Colonial Commerce and Finance, Squatting and the Wool Trade, the Gold Question and Gold Mining, Colonial Progress, Government and Legislation, Religion and Education, Social Features, —all of which we have read with much interest. As an illustration of "Progress," we quote the following:—

About twenty years ago the author happened to return late one evening from the house of a friend situated several miles in a northerly direction out of Melbourne. It was quite dark, being near midnight, as he approached the town. There were no gas-lamps in those pristine days, nor, indeed, lamps of any kind, and the roads from the nascent metropolis still partook mainly of the random character of "bush tracks." Feeling, therefore, rather uncertain of his whereabouts, he betook himself to a source of information that was all of a piece with other characteristics of that early date of the settlement. This was the encampment of a tribe of aborigines, to which he had been guided by the fires that flickered in front of their rude wigwams. Some lay asleep, rolled up in their opossum rugs; one was sick, and a ghastly and comfortless spectacle he appeared; while others were still busy over the tobacco and other spoils of the day gathered in the town. They readily pointed out the proper direction, and Melbourne lay scarce half a mile further on. The site of that native encampment is now that of the Melbourne University.

The concluding chapter, on the "Political Relations of Colonial Society," touches upon that great problem of government by universal suffrage which is now being solved

elsewhere as well as in Victoria. Mr. Westgarth holds that, in a community like that of Victoria, no other system will work; and he hopes the best of it, notwithstanding minor inconveniences. Under it the colony has prospered, and become increasingly loyal. We think, however, that here he might have found one among several explanations of the anxiety of the Portland and Riverine districts for independence, of which, with great good sense, he advocates the concession. The "*Riverine District*," or "*Riverina*," is that part of New South Wales which lies along the tributaries of the Murray and borders upon Victoria. It also, our author tells us, demands a separate existence; and we can understand the force of the demand looking at the character of its population, chiefly sheep-farmers. Wealthy squatters and well-to-do agriculturists naturally chafe under the dominancy of a "fierce democracy," whether in Victoria or New South Wales. Educated men in Melbourne and Ballarat must needs bear with it, and wealthy merchants in those and other towns of Victoria console themselves with their profits. But Portland and Riverina see a way of escape, attended, moreover, with collateral benefits, and they are anxious to take advantage of it. Let them have their desire by all means. Within reasonable limits, the multiplication of independent communities in Australia will promote its future prosperity, contentment, and tranquillity.

Our author gives us, incidentally, a good deal of valuable information respecting the other colonies of Australasia, under which term New Zealand is included. If it be the destiny of Australasia to be united in one great and compact federation—reaching from Carpentaria to Otago—it is difficult to assign limits to its future greatness. With such an extent of territory, such a variety of soil and climate, such mineral wealth, and, above all, with a spirit of enterprise among its population scarcely paralleled elsewhere, it may well reach a pitch of grandeur equal to that which the now distracted "United States" once hoped to attain to. We hope that no such bitter disappointment awaits the Australasians as that which has overtaken their brethren in America, and that fraternal strife may never desolate the fair regions of the southern hemisphere.

"MADELEINE GRAHAM," AND ANOTHER NOVEL.

Madeleine Graham. By the Author of "Whitefriars," "Richelieu in Love," "Christmas at Old Court," &c., Three Volumes. (Maxwell & Co.)

Miriam's Sorrow. By Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel, author of "After Long Years," "Marrying for Money," &c. Two Volumes. (Newby.)

WERE mere ability to describe scenery, delineate and evolve character, complicate and unravel plot, the sole test of perfect success in novel-writing, "*Madeleine Graham*" would assuredly be what is called a clever story. But a clever story, in the sense of a perfectly successful one, besides appropriate scenery, skilful plot, and likely character, must possess also truth in its general tone as well as in its local colouring. Not accidental and exceptional truth, but that which is normal and universally applicable; otherwise loveliness and usefulness would disappear from the realms of fiction.

Our author, then, in introducing on the title-page what is at once a motto and an apology, ought to remember that it is the manner of presenting "*la vérité*" on which the artist ought to plume himself—his province, even in the case of truth, being more that of translation than of transcription. The quotation in question is from "Guillaume le Flâneur," and runs thus: "Si quelques traits vous paraissent trop marqués, ce n'est pas l'auteur, c'est la vérité qu'il faut en accuser." But the formula, is faulty. One scarcely knows which is the more reprehensible—he who makes virtue repulsive by the angularity of his drawing and the

gloominess of his colour, or he who makes vice appear almost charming by the graceful sweep of his line and the soothing harmony of his tints. But, however gay to the eye, the garment but unfolds death; however honeyed to the taste, it is but poison which is in the cup. And the habitual consciousness of all this tends of itself to morbidness; and, although it is not always expedient to place our finger on the precise details by which an author brings forth an unhealthy whole, it is enough for us to feel that the general impression produced by the perusal of his work is baneful.

So far, then, as the development of character and plot is concerned, "*Madeleine Graham*" is very clever, but very unhealthy. The heroine is by nature open to evil influences, and the first grains of the moral poison are administered to her by a French governess in a London boarding-school. After she has returned to her father's home in Belfast, the poison continues to work, and she has very soon the opportunity of exercising the potency of her beauty and of her will on a London *millionaire*, whom accident throws in her path. But she has already placed herself in the power of an adventurer in the shape of a dandified young Frenchman, who sees in a marriage connexion with the daughter of the great Belfast merchant, Sir Orange Graham, the stepping-stone to fortune. He refuses, accordingly, to leave the coast clear for Madeleine's marriage with the wealthy Behringbright; and the book is mainly taken up in showing how the clever but remorseless girl surmounts every difficulty and steps steadily on till the object of her ambition is all but in her grasp. Around this point the interest is intense, and, could wrong conquer right, the genius of Madeleine Graham would reign supreme. But a just Nemesis is on her track, and all her well-laid schemes of falsehood, treachery, and murder topple in confusion to the dust. To the very last she is undaunted and unblushing; and, were it not that we have her evident prototype in the notorious Madeleine Smith, we should almost be inclined to call Madeleine Graham a creation. Next in force of portraiture come Olympe, the French governess, and Camille, the French adventurer. In *Flamingo* we have an amusing specimen of a speculating and unprincipled Yankee; and in the mad countess, Lady Glengariff, and in The O'Donoghue, her son, we have types of the Irish quality not altogether unfamiliar. Mr. Behringbright, however, the Haroun Alraschid of the story, partakes a good deal of the lay-figure character, and is less recognisable than any of the other personages.

In local description our author is very happy, whether it happens to be a West-end boarding-school, a square in Belfast, or the beautiful Lakes of Killarney. We subjoin an example of how our author manages the Irish element in his story. Mr. Behringbright has gone some little distance in the wrong direction, when an Irish lamp-lighter, whom he had a short time before rewarded handsomely for pointing out the house he was in search of, grasps his arm and exclaims, in a friendly voice:—

"Plase your honour, are you taking your right way, now, to the place ye want to get at; not to take on me the freedom to ask you which that is?"

"Why, where *am* I going toat present, Barney?" said Mr. Behringbright, replying in truly Hibernian fashion, as if the *genius loci* were powerful upon him too.

"Yer honour knows best;—but you're not going the road you came, unless it be backwards, and that is the way to be farther off the place you're going to, the nearer you get to it."

"I want to return home to my hotel—'The William and Mary.'"

"Then yer honour's face is turned clean against it, and you will have to walk the world round before you step in at the back door!" replied Barney. "The way you're treading to leads to the Barracks;—and there's such a game going on there to-night, I should scarcely be setting a gentleman of your honour's peaceful demeanour much in the way of presenting yourself among a set of fire-rakes, no how!"

2 APRIL, 1864.

"Why, what's going on at the Barracks, Barney, to deter a quiet citizen from taking the way to them?" said Mr. Behringbright.

"Fakes, then, isn't it my young Lord Glengariff's party to the Regiment, after winning the steeplechase on them all the other day in the county Antrim? And ain't they the b'ys to get a larking at all manner of divilment and divarion on their way back to the town after their dinner and wine? And I heard say they were all to patronize the theatre to-night, against the sober and respectable citizens, as they call themselves, who are for putting it down because there's some Frenchwoman, or other Italian critter of that sort they don't like, come to kick about and show her airs and graces, in man's clothes, in what they call a bally."

So to the theatre Barney and Behringbright go; and, after Desdemona and Othello retire, and just before Lord Glengariff and the officers from the barracks appear, the band strikes up a tune.

"What are you after calling that jig, Mr. Mel-lows?" cried a b'y from the gallery, at the conclusion of the first musical interlude.

"The 'Devil's Drame,' sure, ye blaggard!" shouted a voice, instantaneously, from a remote part of the pit. "Fiddlers, let's have the 'Devil's Drame' again."

"Sure, ye've only to wait till you're fast asleep yourself, blaggard to ye back again! to have it without troubling the bagpipes!" yelled the first voice in reply. "But it's not the 'Devil's Drame' at all, I tell you; it's the 'Cuckoo's Nest' that's after being played. And we'll have it again. Larry O'Leary, if it's you with the bagpipes I see, strike up the 'Cuckoo's Nest'!"

"No, no, no—the 'DEVIL'S DRAME,' now resounded in clamorous response from different quarters of the theatre, while an equally stirring uproar in nearly as many quarters demanded the 'CUCKOO'S NEST.'"

"What is the meaning of this, Barney? Is religion concerned in the noise about these two tunes, too?" said Mr. Behringbright to his companion, who had taken a considerable share in the demonstration.

"Oh, bless your honour's life, and take you to the angels when you're too old to go anywhere else! it's one and the same tune they're all calling for, only, bedad! by the differing names."

When the Glengariff party does arrive, a real Irish shindy ensues, as a matter of course, and our author's description of it is very graphic. But the story, as a whole, is, as we have already said, very unhealthy.

"Miriam's Sorrow" may be pronounced a perfectly unexceptionable book, provided the listeners do not think it irksome and dull. And to some readers this quality of wearisomeness is the most heinous offence an author can commit.

Miriam Clyne nurses her invalid father at a Mr. Verney's, but is "engrossed in a secret, mysterious sorrow." This Mr. Verney is a surgeon, and related to the heroine. He has a family of daughters; and Emily, the youngest, not from necessity, but from choice, goes as companion to a Mrs. Howard. She also has a "secret sorrow," but contrives to rub on through life pretty bravely notwithstanding. Early rising and hard walking seem to be her recipe for trouble; and the new companion has much difficulty at first in reconciling herself to what appears the hardship of her new situation. A stepson, however, who makes his appearance in due course, not only relieves her of ennui, but, by-and-bye, inspires her with love; and, Mrs. Howard, who has become very much attached to Emily, regarding this as a desirable consummation, everything bids fair for wedded happiness. Their travels on the Continent have, in the meantime, led them to "Schwartzten," and there a *dénouement* takes place which almost paralyses both Mrs. Howard and her lady companion. It is now that the secret of Miriam's sorrow comes out—the secret of Mrs. Howard's having been communicated to Emily some time before—and the greater part of the second volume is devoted to the unravelling rather curious complications, and getting the personages of the drama into their proper grooves. There are several episodes in the book which are really interesting, and some of the characters have all the appearance of having been

drawn from the life. But the story, as a whole, is heavy, and the sentiment becomes at times almost maudlin. Mrs. Mackenzie-Daniel has, as it appears to us, committed the too common error of thinking more of her volumes than of her book. The story-telling faculty she, in a great measure, possesses; but sustaining power and judgment are wanting.

TEN MONTHS IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Ten Months in the Fiji Islands. By Mrs. Smythe. With an Introduction and Appendix by Col. W. T. Smythe, late H.M. Commissioner to Fiji. (J. H. and J. Parker.)

IN 1858 "Mr. W. T. Prichard, son of the Rev. George Prichard of Tahitian fame, was appointed the first British consul at the Fiji, or Viti Islands, a group the inhabitants of which, formerly known as the most ruthless cannibals, were being gradually reclaimed by English missionaries belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society." Mr. Prichard, who had been previously residing at the Navigator Islands, remained at his new post only two months, and then started for England, the bearer of a document purporting to be an offer of Fiji from the king of those islands to her Majesty. On his arrival he strongly pressed upon the Foreign Office the necessity of accepting the proffered cession, both on political and commercial grounds. The political argument was that their possession was important to the national power and security in the Pacific; and the commercial argument, that a considerable supply of cotton could thus be obtained. In addition to these considerations, another, intimately connected with both, was that the possession of the Fiji Islands would enable us to establish a coaling dépôt for steamers running between Sydney and Panama. In support of his allegations respecting cotton, Mr. Prichard brought home with him samples which were submitted to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. The opinion of that body was that the question merited an inquiry on the part of Government. The civil war in America had not then broken out, but the authorities were not the less anxious to discover some means of saving the manufacturers from depending on any single country for so important a staple. The Foreign Office, regarding the matter as more commercial than political, handed it over to the Colonial Office, which was engaged in making further inquiries, when, in June 1859, a change of ministry took place. The Duke of Newcastle, the new colonial secretary, however, took up the question, and decided on sending Colonel W. Smythe, Royal Artillery, as special commissioner to Fiji, in order to collect information on the spot. In January 1860, Colonel Smythe, having visited Manchester in order to obtain some knowledge of cotton, and provided with charts and magnetic and other instruments, started on his mission. He was accompanied by his wife, and was to be followed by Dr. Seemann, despatched by the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, for the purpose of making botanical researches.

It is to Mrs. Smythe that we owe what is to the general reader the most interesting part of the book. Mrs. Smythe's contributions consist of letters addressed to friends, and bear upon the face of them evidence of having been intended for subsequent publication. In order to prosecute his inquiries, Colonel Smythe visited by sea all the most important tribes inhabiting the coast of the various islands, and in one or two instances penetrated a short distance into the interior. On these occasions Mrs. Smythe either remained on board ship, or resided with the family of some missionary who happened to be on the spot. On the termination of the investigation she and her husband lived for some months in a house they had caused to be run up on shore. It will be seen, therefore, that she had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with the coast population. She and Colonel Smythe—for one or two of the letters are by the latter—describe them as being very courteous, obliging, good-natured, and cheerful, and in

person far from ugly—some are even mentioned as being good-looking. With simple tastes, few wants, and a fertile soil, they are, like the negroes, incapable of steady labour. They are, however, willing and intelligent. Colonel Smythe's opinion as to the prevalence of cannibalism is as follows:—

As to cannibalism, I believe I may say that it is only where the people profess Christianity there can be any certainty that it does not exist. At the same time there have always been some who refrained from eating human flesh from superstitious motives. Fijian gods are supposed to have their shrines in the bodies of various animals and things, and the worshippers of a particular god will never eat the animal in which their god is supposed to dwell. Thus some will not eat a shark, others a hawk, and so on; and, as some gods are believed to inhabit the bodies of men, their worshippers are debarred from eating human flesh.

It is important to bear this fact in mind in order that we may not over-estimate, in this particular, the beneficial results of Christianity and civilization. During an excursion up a river in a canoe, one of the crew, a remarkably prepossessing young man, was conversing with Mr. Waterhouse, a missionary who accompanied the party. The reverend gentleman "was much pleased with his remarks. Presently the subject of cannibalism was touched upon, of which Mr. Waterhouse hoped he would at least have expressed his disapproval. At once his countenance changed, and he exclaimed, in an exulting tone, 'Kuruvduandua'—the chief—is a cannibal; we are all cannibals: cannibalism is a good thing.' Mr. Waterhouse gravely remarked, 'It is a very bad thing.' He could hardly have said much less. This dreadful practice, however, the missionaries have laboured, with some success, to eradicate, and have been well seconded by Sir Everard Home, who, when some years ago he visited the islands as captain of H.M.'s ship *Calliope*, would never shake hands with a cannibal, or permit one to touch the quarter-deck of his ship. It is plain, therefore, that any European governor would have little difficulty in putting down cannibalism altogether.

Wars between the different tribes have been very frequent, and, though somewhat diminished, are still by no means rare. As with all savages, their method of fighting is stealthy and treacherous. They would always rather attack an enemy from behind than in front. This circumstance explains the curious custom which renders it rude to pass *behind* any one. Another of their departures from the etiquette observed by most other nations is that they always sit down in the presence of a superior. When a great man arrives they salute him by clapping their hands. On the completion of a chief's repast all the bystanders clap their hands and make a noise like a subdued bark, "woi! woi!" Another tribute of respect always observed on the arrival of an important personage is to prepare a feast for him in which the cocoa-nut puddings hold an important place; for, notwithstanding the national tendency to cannibalism, no schoolboy is more fond of this innocent food than a Fijian. As among the Orientals, corpulency is considered a beauty as well as a "great mark of rank;" for these people can only imagine one reason for any person being thin and spare—namely, not having enough to eat. The food of the natives consists chiefly of yams, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, pigs, fish, and—of the chiefs—turtle. When at an inland town called Namusi, Col. Smythe saw on the *rara*, or open-air place of public feasting and assembly, a line of stones recording "the number of human bodies that had been there eaten; and in the trees around bones of the victims were placed." The following observation may prove useful to botanists in cannibal countries:—"On some of these bones inserted at the junction of the branches, and partially imbedded in the wood, Dr. Seemann collected ferns of a rare species." At the same town Colonel Smythe entered into conversation with the old heathen priest of the town, who had formerly been

a great encourager of cannibalism. This reverend man-eater made his visitor a present of "a famous cannibal fork he possessed, which had been for generations in his family, and was known far and wide by its proper name. Human flesh is always eaten with forks, in this respect differing from ordinary food, which is taken simply with the fingers." It may interest the reader to know that the Fijians object to meat at all tainted, but that, as we do with respect to game, so they make an exception in favour of human flesh, which they eat when very much decomposed. "Continuing our walk, we were arrested in another part of the town by the sight of a tree garnished with two thigh-bones, a jaw-bone, a shoulder-blade, and several ribs." A chief who happened to pass by gave a short sketch of the original owner of these bones. "He had been a famous warrior of a hostile tribe, and had often carried terror to Namusi, but had at last been killed and eaten." Some of our own famous warriors would hardly add much to the satisfaction of a victorious enemy in this respect. Another horrible custom is that of sacrificing the wives of a deceased chief at his funeral, and on the investiture of a chief's son with the "malo." This last ceremony appears to mark the arrival of a person at manhood.

The arms of the Fiji troops were of the most varied description. Some had one club, others had two; some bows and arrows, others rusty muskets, and some spears. The dress was much in accordance with the traditional idea of the full dress of the South Sea islander—namely, a cocked hat and a pair of straps. Every one wore something, but that something was very little. They seemed to devote their particular attention to paint and head-dresses. "Many had their faces blackened, and also a part of their bodies; others were painted in stripes. One man of a very eccentric taste had his face entirely blackened, except the point of his nose, which was tipped with vermillion, giving him a very odd appearance; others, again, wore immense wigs; while some of simpler tastes helmeted themselves with bright-coloured leaves." The Fijians, scanty though their clothing be, are very vain about personal adornment, even in time of peace. Necklaces of sharks' teeth and beautiful shells are very common among them, and they bestow great care on the adjustment of their hair. The want of looking-glasses is supplied by cutting little basins in the trunks of trees, where water is allowed to collect.

Passing from these accounts of the habits and manners of the inhabitants, we turn to the object of Colonel Smythe's report—which, by the way, we may remark is drawn up with admirable clearness and conciseness. First, as to cotton. This plant does not seem to be indigenous to the islands, but to have been somehow or another introduced within the last twenty-seven years. Until Mr. Prichard's return from England, in 1859, none was cultivated, and little, if any, use was made of that which grew wild. During the last few years, however, some attempt has been made by the chiefs to cultivate it. The sea-island will not grow there, but the New Orleans description succeeds very well. There are no roads or wheeled vehicles at all on the islands, all the communication which now takes place being carried on by water. So little do they understand the use of vehicles that some labourers actually took off the wheel of a barrow which one of the missionaries gave them, and carried the barrow itself on their heads, as if it were a box. As to the purchase of land, it appears that the confirmation of the chiefs to the agreement made with the owners is required to render the sale valid. A due supply of labour would be difficult to obtain under existing circumstances. At present the mode is to apply to the chief, who sends a gang of workmen, among whom he afterwards distributes the wages at his pleasure. The people, moreover, as we have mentioned above, are averse to continuous labour, their wants being few and easily satisfied. The conclusion Colonel Smythe

draws from a consideration of these circumstances is, that the supply of cotton from Fiji can never, under any circumstances, be otherwise than insignificant. We are not disposed to agree with Colonel Smythe in this deduction. It has been shown in the book before us that New Orleans cotton grows well; that a secure title to land can be easily acquired; and that the natives are anxious for intercourse with white men. The question of labour and roads is, then, the only one remaining. As to roads, that is only a matter of time and labour; moreover, a scanty supply of these would be well supplemented by the sea and river carriage. Labour may be a greater difficulty, but a perusal of the interesting letter from Dr. Pattison, missionary bishop of Melanesia, inserted in the appendix, shows that Christianity and civilization have done much, and may be expected to do more, in training a kindred race to habits of order and regular industry.

Now for the usefulness of the Fiji Islands as a station for a line of steamers between Panama and Sydney. The great circle line, or line of shortest distance, between Sydney and Panama passes to the south of Fiji, the route by which group is 260 miles longer than the direct line. Moreover, the Fiji route traverses the Pacific archipelagoes, the navigation among which is undoubtedly difficult and dangerous, from the reefs and shoals in which they abound, and the occurrence of hurricanes at certain seasons. Regarding the importance of the Fiji group to the national power and influence in the Pacific, Colonel Smythe with justice asserts that our power in that part of the world almost entirely depends on our navy. Australia and New Zealand command the western portion of the Pacific, and furnish sufficient naval stations. The addition of another would, he thinks, only be an incumbrance in time of war.

Mr. Prichard had brought home to England with him a document purporting to be the cession by Thakombau, king of Fiji, of the sovereignty of the islands to her Majesty. On due investigation it appeared that there was no king of Fiji, which was ruled over by a number of independent chiefs, among whom Thakombau could only be considered the most influential. He had also offered to present to her Majesty an estate of 200,000 acres, which further inquiry showed that he had not to bestow. The chiefs were, however, unanimous in their desire to become subjects of England. The result of Colonel Smythe's report was that the cession was declined with thanks.

We learn from Colonel Smythe's report that the Fiji group consists of 200 islands, more than half of which are uninhabited. Two of the islands are of considerable size, having each a circumference of 250 miles. The country is generally mountainous, and almost every island is surrounded by a coral reef. "One language, with some varieties of dialect, prevails throughout the group. The inhabitants number about 200,000, of whom 60,000 are professing Christians. In person they are robust, well built, and above the middle height." Their clothing, as we have said before, is extremely scanty, consisting of a cloth, or rather paper made out of the bark of a tree, wrapped round the waist. The only mechanics among them are carpenters, whose profession is hereditary. In some places a rude kind of pottery is made. The white residents in Fiji—200 in number—are chiefly composed of sailors who have left or run away from their ships. There are also a few half-castes. Some of the former, being shipwrights, have constructed boats and small coasting-vessels. They live by obtaining produce from the natives and disposing of it to the ships. The principal articles of commerce are cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell and pearl-shell, arrowroot, sandal-wood, and *biche-de-mer*. In addition to these may be mentioned the sugar-cane and coffee-tree, which might with a little trouble give rise to a lucrative trade. The climate is healthy, fevers being almost unknown; dysentery,

however, sometimes proves fatal. The average temperature is about 80 degs. Great quantities of rain fall, but hurricanes are not frequent. The prevailing winds are easterly.

We have now so far exceeded our allotted space that we can make but brief mention of the missionary labours. These, however, have been both interesting and successful. In 1835 the Wesleyan Methodist Society first sent missionaries to Fiji; and now there are in the islands two training masters, one mission printer, eleven missionaries, ten assistant missionaries, and several hundred local preachers and school teachers. Converts are daily increasing, and several chapels exist in the islands. These missionaries seem to have proceeded on a very different plan from that pursued in India, for they have begun at the top instead of the bottom. They direct their first efforts to converting the chiefs, who invariably bring over with them the rest of the tribe. W. W. K.

ÉTUDES SUR L'ORIENT.

Études sur l'Orient par Lucien Davesiès de Pontès, précédées d'une Notice Biographique par le Bibliophile Jacob. (Paris: Lévy frères; London: Trübner & Co.)

BEFORE we enter on a critical examination of this book, a few biographical observations respecting its author may not be out of place. M. Davesiès de Pontès, the first volume of whose posthumous works we have before us, was born at Orleans, on the 9th of September, 1806. At the age of twenty he entered the French navy, and the next four or five years of his life were spent on the Mediterranean. This gave the young man an opportunity of visiting Greece and Egypt, and some of the most interesting places in the East. Soon, however, he grew weary of his profession, and longed for greater freedom than a midshipman, though treated with every indulgence, could possibly enjoy. He had, while on ship-board, contributed to various French and Swiss periodicals, and especially to the *Journal des Débats*, and, on leaving the navy, a literary career naturally presented itself to him. For some time he wrote industriously and with fair success, earning the friendship and approval of such men as Augustin Thierry and M. Villemain. But men must live; and, as literature was unable to support her votary, he saw himself compelled, to his great regret, to accept the offer of a *Sous-préfecture* in the Pyrenees. The Revolution of 1848 put a temporary stop to his official career; but, when the vagaries which accompanied that event had passed over, he again accepted a similar post from the government of the Prince President of the Republic. Many promises of advancement were made to him; but, as is not unusually the case with such promises, they remained unfulfilled, and he grew disgusted at the neglect with which he was treated by his superiors and shortly resigned his appointment. The few remaining years of his life were spent in travelling, writing, and performing works of charity and mercy. He died on the 28th of December, 1859.

His wife is beguiling the sad hours of her widowhood by gathering together the scattered productions which he left behind him. The volume before us is the first-fruit of her labours. It consists of half-a-dozen articles on Greece, published in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, and of some ten articles on Egypt, which appeared at various times from 1835 to 1838.

The critic has occasionally very unpleasant duties to perform, and it is an unpleasant duty to have to speak with some disparagement of a volume published under such circumstances. And yet what are we to do? for these articles, in our opinion, were hardly worth republishing. They were written shortly after Greece had shaken off the Ottoman yoke, and when all Europe was eager in her cause. They were written while that extraordinary man, Mehemet Ali, was pursuing his strange career, and when his insubordinate attacks on the Sultan were threatening to involve all Europe in war.

They were written, in short, to furnish information on Greece and Egypt at a time when these two countries formed the objects of general thought and conversation. But the interest in these matters, though great, was, of course, in a measure ephemeral; and the information which M. Davesiès de Pontès had to convey is now obsolete. Innumerable travellers have visited and described the East since he visited and described them. The story of Mehemet Ali's life is in everybody's hands, and we are in a far better position to judge whether his government was ultimately prejudicial or advantageous to his subjects than any one could be in 1838. Let us not be misunderstood. We have no wish to abuse these articles for what they were. As contributions to magazines and newspapers of thirty years ago they were valuable and opportune. But they certainly do not possess any qualities of thought or style, or any amount of recondite information which would justify their being specially recovered from that ocean of periodical literature into which so many good articles sink daily.

The only portions of the volume which, in our opinion, possess any permanent value are neither the descriptions of scenery, ruins, and monuments, the general observations on art, politics, and religion, nor even the account of the early life of Mehemet Ali. All this has been better done both before and since. But what are still of some interest are the passages in which the author speaks, apparently from his own observation, of the state of affairs and of society in Greece and Egypt at the time when he wrote. Here his testimony is that of an eye-witness; and, as the two countries were passing through an important crisis in their history, what he says is worth hearing. The following, for instance, is the description of the kind of character one might meet in the streets of Nauplia shortly after the Greek Revolution. A friend of the author is supposed to be speaking:—

"Do you see that young coxcomb with the graceful figure who walks so affectedly, and whose dress undulates like that of an Andalusian woman on the Almeida? The rings that ornament his white hands are the spoils taken from those who have fallen beneath his blows, and his yatagan has cut off more heads than his fingers could carry rings. The Turks have no braver nor more cruel enemy than Theodore Grivas: the Greeks have no more dangerous party-leader, nor one more factious and intractable. He it was who, occupying Palmida at the time of the arrival of Capo d'Istria, ransomed the town with cannon-balls, and endeavoured, in his Clept ignorance, to melt the artillery of the Acropolis in a wood furnace in order to coin it into money. To fight or to assassinate, to be at peace or at war, ten against one or one against ten,—little does it matter to him. He has made no truce with the Sultan, and, when he sees a Turk, he kills him, without faith, without fear, and without pity. Often has he rushed forward quite alone against the *delhis* of the vanguard. The rapidity of his blows, his extraordinary skill in handling his weapons and managing his horse, used to strike a sudden terror into the Mussulmans and constrain them to fly. Grivas would pursue them, and his brothers, his friends, his *palikares* were obliged, in order to rescue him from the consequences of his temerity, to bar his passage and to lead him back to his own camp. A few days ago eight Turks arrived at Missolonghi for the purpose of selling some stallions. Grivas pretended that he wished to buy their horses, and, when these had been delivered over to him, he went with his followers to the house where the merchants were staying and cut all their throats with his own hand. He has sufficient confidence in the terror with which he is regarded by the President, and in the devotion of a few soldiers who are fascinated by his courage, to come here and publicly brave the laws. At this very moment he is relating, with much affectation, the details of his infernal treachery, which he modestly describes as a clever trick."

The following trait is characteristic of the indomitable strength of will which raised an assistant in a tobacconist's shop to the viceroyalty of Egypt, and the most influential position in the Levant. Mehemet Ali had, at an enormous expense, and with the help of a

French engineer and European workmen, deepened the hitherto very shallow port of Alexandria, so that ships of war could be launched and sail in its waters.

"When I had finished the *Ibrahim* of a hundred guns," said M. de Cérisey to me one day, "his Highness asked me whether the sovereigns of Europe did not hoist their flags on still larger vessels. I answered that there were larger ones, with three decks, and carrying a hundred and twenty guns, but that the port of Alexandria was not deep enough to float ships requiring so much water. 'Let them recommence their excavations to-morrow,' answered the Pacha, 'and build me a vessel similar to those you mention.' Mohamed-Ali possesses now a three-decker which is not in any respect inferior to the finest specimens of French or English naval architecture."

Mehemet Ali had early appreciated the advantages of civilization, and one of his chief cares was the education of his subjects. But they, like many other people, objected to having their minds improved; and such repugnance was felt for the government schools, that the children had to be taken from their parents by force, and remunerated while under instruction.

Giving himself an example to his people, the viceroy has placed the second of his sons, Saïd-Bey, among the naval students. This young prince, who is sixteen years of age, has been serving four years on board the fleet, and undergoes all the hardships of a sea-faring life. He may be seen every day swimming among the ships by the side of the *fellahs*, and climbing the rigging to reef and furl the sails. He has lately undergone the examination for the admission to the first class of *aspirants*; but, as his father was not fully satisfied with his answers, his promotion has been adjourned. If among ourselves analogous cases have been regarded as signs of progress, and as constituting precious guarantees for the future of our country, what moral influence will not be exercised by such a line of policy on a nation accustomed to see in its masters nothing but despots, who are strangers to its pains, its needs, and its life?

Among the works which Madame Davesiès de Pontès is collecting, are the second edition of a translation of "Childe Harold" into French verse, three volumes of "Notes" on England, Germany, and Italy, a volume of poems, and "Études" on the History of France. Let us hope that, if any of these should at a future time come in our way, we shall be able to welcome them with warmer praise than we have been able to bestow on the "Études sur l'Orient."

REISSMAN'S HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Allgemeine Geschichte der Musik. Von August Reissmann. Band I. (Williams and Norgate.)

A SCIENTIFIC analysis of the rise and progress of music, conceived and carried out in a truly philosophical spirit, would be indeed welcome to the many English readers who now look upon music as a necessary pleasure of life. Histories of music have hitherto more nearly resembled a *hortus siccus* of facts than a scientific treatise on the development of an art and the laws which govern it. In spite of some shortcomings, and a dull and somewhat stilted style, this work of Herr Reissmann promises to be one of much interest, and will well repay the trouble of perusal. He is evidently aware that the historian of music ought to show under what circumstances each progressive step in the art was made; that he ought not to be satisfied with enumerating them in chronological order, but must discover what led to their introduction, by what peculiarity of thought or character in some composer, or of manners in a people, they originated, what influence the tenets of a school may have had; while, by the analysis of old compositions, he must investigate the laws in accordance with which harmony is produced, or, as Herr Reissmann somewhat sublimely expresses it, "how the mind of man crystallized itself into musical forms." To carry out these ideas faithfully, and in an interesting manner, would require more of the spirit of the author of the "Origin of Species," and less inclination to collect

gossip and anecdote than musical histories generally show.

It would be premature to judge this work from the first volume; much praise, however, is to be given for the conciseness with which it is written, while the plan of introducing short comprehensive notices of the composers and specimens of interesting compositions makes the book exceedingly useful.

We are inclined to think that the author has erred in attributing to the schools more influence than they really had, and has included men who were themselves rather the founders of new schools than mere followers of old ones, though undoubtedly these composers owed much to them. The account of ancient music before the introduction of Christianity, when indeed but little was known, very properly occupies few pages: the history of barbarian music is of little moment save to the antiquary, while the myths of the heavenly birth of music, or the description of the thirty-six instruments on which King David was said to have been a proficient, have as much bearing on the science of harmony as the scholiast's ideas of flowers mentioned by Virgil on the science of botany: and, when one has read all that is known, one feels inclined to subscribe to Dr. Burney's opinion about Greek music—"he never did understand it, and he could not find any one that did."

Whatever may have been the exact state of music before the times of the early Christians, it seems to be well established that the idea of melody scarcely existed. Rhythm, as among the barbarian nations of the present time, is the forerunner of musical sounds; the beating of pieces of wood and drums accompanies poetical declamations, and at a later period come the more advanced sounds of the pipe and strings.

As a natural consequence, however, of the introduction of music, though of the rudest kind, into religious services, the early Christians, though fettered by the barbaric modes of the Greek musicians, invested sounds with meaning; and to Christianity is due the spark of vital flame with which music was quickened, and by which it was imbued with vigour and beauty. Though little is known of the actual compositions of St. Ambrose, old historians describe his hymns as resembling the scanning of feet in a verse, and he was certainly restricted in his number of tones; still, though he had not been able to throw off the conventional barbarisms of the old Greek modes, he must have produced something melodious, for Augustin has borne witness to the lively emotions which were produced in him by even this rude music.

To the greater education and refinement of ear required for the smaller intervals may doubtless be ascribed the absence of semitones, which even in the time of Gregory seem only to have amounted to three. It was in the compositions of Gregory, nevertheless, that the first dawn of melody appeared. It was so prominent a feature of the Gregorian hymns that it soon became impossible for the different voices to sing the same notes—hence some would sing a fourth, some a fifth, below or above the melody—with what effect the musician now-a-days must shudder to imagine. Mozart heard a somewhat similar production from two wandering ballad-singers at Venice.

As the art of music progressed, it was found expedient to give the Cantus Firmus to the tenor, while the soprano was allowed to indulge in variations and graces on the original theme; antiphonal singing was also adopted, though it seems probable that this method of musical response had been practised even by the earliest Christians. The complete devotion of music to religion, and its consequent omission from things profane, had, however, its bad side. Solemn praise and repentance tended to render the colour of compositions sombre and sad, and even the keys which were not sanctioned by ecclesiastical use were considered heterodox, and it was even proposed at one time to interdict their use. Why the minor third should

have so long predominated is not very evident, though that may perhaps be attributed to the same cause.

The first contrapuntist of whom there is any account—Dufay—belonged to the school of the Netherlands, and to this school is due the perfection, if not actually the introduction, of the canon. This seems to have followed as a consequence of voices having to sing the same melody; the improvement being to sing the same theme at different intervals of time. This form received its full development in the hands of Josquin de Prez, who was far the ablest composer of this school. But the specimens of the Netherlands school evince little feeling; they do not illustrate the words, and this was left to the grand old musicians of the Venetian and Italian schools. As a specimen of the short notices which are interspersed through the book, we have chosen the following little biography of Adrian Willaert, who was the founder of the Venetian school:—

Willaert, Adrian, born at Bruges. He first studied jurisprudence in Paris, and has often been called a Frenchman in consequence. After giving up this study he devoted himself entirely to music under the guidance of Monton, a pupil of Josquin, so that he was not directly a pupil of that master, which others have asserted him to be. According to his pupil Zarlino, to whom we are principally indebted for our knowledge of the events of his life, he went to Rome, after spending many years in his native land. Zarlino relates that one of his motetts—"Verbum bonum et suave"—was performed in Rome as the work of Josquin, but that it was laid aside as soon as the true author was discovered. From Rome he appears to have gone to the court of Louis II., the king of Hungary and Bohemia (who married Mary the sister of Charles V.); at least Printz declares that he was treated there with great honour. On the 12th of December, 1527, he was appointed choir-master to St. Mark's at Venice, and in this office he remained until his death in 1563.

According to Zarlino, Willaert revived the old antiphonal method of singing which had fallen into disuse in the hands of the composers of canons, and the choirs under his teaching responded to each other, not repeating the same sounds and sentiments, but giving a different colour to the strophe and antistrophe. By this means they had to express the meaning of the words they sang, and it is easy to appreciate the service which Adrian Willaert did to music—one, indeed, which can scarcely be over-estimated.

Still the precise and formal trammels of the canon form sat heavily upon him, and we must look to the Roman school for the men who shook them off completely, to elaborate their rules into the more difficult and majestic fugue. All musicians know what the art of Church-music owes to Palestrina, and those who are curious in such matters we must refer to the chapter of Herr Reissmann on the Roman school. We have endeavoured to give a rough outline of the landmarks and bearings of the book before us, that those who are interested in the history of music may know what they will find.

We shall be glad to see what the author has to say about the English school of music, especially that of madrigals, which until very lately has been almost overlooked by his countrymen.

NOTICES.

Shakespeare Jest-Books. Reprints of the Early and very Rare Jest-Books supposed to have been used by Shakespeare. I. A Hundred Mery Talys, from the only known copy. II. Mery Tales and Quicke Answeres, from the rare edition of 1567. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. Carew Hazlitt. (Willis and Sotheman.)—In 1814 the late Mr. Singer reprinted Berthelet's edition of the "Mery Tales and Quicke Answeres," which appeared, without date, about the year 1535, supposing it to be the book of "Mery Talys" alluded to by Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing;" and, to mark it as such, he called it "Shakespeare's Jest-Book." At that time he imagined this to be the only edition of the book; but, his reprint having called attention to the subject, before a twelvemonth had elapsed, an

edition printed by Henry Wykes in 1567, containing, with all the old matter, twenty-six additional stories, was brought under his notice. About the same time the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare purchased at an old book-stall a volume the stiffening to the covers of which had been formed, as was then the custom before milledboard came into use, of leaves of waste-paper fastened together. The quick eye of Mr. Conybeare detected an antiquarian treasure in the matter of which this stiffening was composed, and, upon soaking and separating the leaves, he brought to light the only known fragment of a book answering to the exact title quoted by Beatrice, "A C. Mery Talys;" and, as fortunately the binder had used more than one copy in the preparation of the covers, the damaged and cut away portions of some of the leaves were supplied from other imperfect leaves, so as to form all but a perfect copy of the text. Still several gaps remained, and, when Mr. Singer reprinted it, along with the "Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres," in 1815, as "Shakespeare's Jest-Book, Part II.," he added conjectural interpolations in italics to supply the gaps in the text. It is this volume of 1815 which forms the substratum of Mr. Hazlitt's edition, in which he has carefully preserved Mr. Singer's italics. In the valuable Shakespearian collection of Mr. George Daniel of Canonbury Square is the copy of Berthelet's undated edition of "Mery Tales and Quicke Answeres," which passed from the Roxburghe collection to that of the Duke of Marlborough at White Knight's, at the dispersion of which that genuine Shakespeare enthusiast secured the treasure for nineteen golden guineas, and placed it in a well-known quiet-looking bookcase in his back parlour which now contains one of the finest copies of the first folio Shakespeare of 1623 and an almost unrivalled series of the early quarto plays, besides Shakespeariana such as one reads about but seldom has the privilege to handle. Mr. Hazlitt does not attempt to trace any of the stories which are given in either of the small volumes here reprinted to their true source, or his book would have been far more interesting. The curious reader, however, will find a mine of wealth in connection with the subject in the introductory volume of Professor Benfey's "Pantechatantra," published at Leipzig in 1859, where these tales, full of coarseness and broad humour, are traced to the early literature of India. This edition of "Shakespeare's Jest-Books" is elegantly got up, and will be to many a welcome addition to the tercentenary memorials of 1864.

The Plays of William Shakespeare. Carefully edited by Thomas Keightley. Vol. I. Portrait by Robinson. (Bell and Daldy.)—Mr. KEIGHTLEY'S editions of Milton have already made him favourably known as a careful and painstaking editor of our English poets. In the present edition of Shakespeare Mr. Keightley puts forward this canon as that which should be followed:—"The best rule seems to be that which I have followed of introducing no word or phrase not to be found in the poet's own works, or, at least, in those of his contemporaries. Another rule is that of letting well alone, not meddling with any word which gives a fair and tolerable sense, though a conjectural emendation may be entered in a note." Where words are introduced into the text for the sake of metre or sense Mr. Keightley prints them in italics, and, where conjectural words replace others, an Arabic numeral is added, which refers, at the end of each play, to an enumeration of these alterations of the original text, the words of which are there given, and the authority mentioned upon which each alteration has been adopted. The edition will be completed in six volumes, and in point of typography leaves nothing to be desired.

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, &c. By William Thomas Lowndes. New Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged by Henry G. Bohn. Part X. (H. G. Bohn.)—In the preliminary notice Mr. Bohn says: "The present part concludes my bibliographical labours on the nucleus furnished by Lowndes, but does not complete the work. An appendix is to follow immediately, which will contain, *inter alia*, a complete list of all the books printed by the literary and scientific societies of Great Britain, with such particulars respecting them as are likely to be useful to the scholar and collector." Every page in the present part, even as in its predecessors, shows how much care and painstaking have been bestowed upon the book by the editor, during the seven years the present edition has been progressing under his hands. In its present form the "Bibliographer's Manual" should find a place on the shelves of every literary man who would

study the literature of Great Britain; whilst, to booksellers, dealing in rare or costly books, it is an indispensable manual and guide. We trust Mr. Bohn's appendix will contain a list of books illustrative of the history and topography of the separate counties of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged under the name of each county, with reference to the pages of the "Bibliographer's Manual," in which they are mentioned, and, in most cases, carefully collated.

The Crown in Council on the Essays and Reviews: a Letter to an Anglican Friend. By Henry Edward Manning, D.D. (Longman & Co.)—DR. MANNING'S first principle, which he probably considers axiomatic and incapable of proof, is that somewhere or other on this earth there must be an authority professing to declare infallibly what is Truth and what is not. When he discovered, many years ago, that the Church of England laid no claim to this dogmatic infallibility, he felt that no course was open to him but to go over to the Church which does claim to be infallible. He has written this pamphlet to prove that since that time the Church of England has gone steadily downwards in the repudiation of infallibility. The culminating point for the present is the licence of opinion on great subjects sanctioned by the recent judgment of the Privy Council. The essayists, in Dr. Manning's opinion, are the true children of the Church of England,—of that communion which once had the audacity "to rise up as a reformer of the Church of God," and has therefore had "the principle of all spiritual and intellectual disease developed in its blood and eating into its bone" ever since.

The Power of the Keys, and other Sermons. By W. L. Clay, Senior Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry. (Macmillan & Co.)—WE do not wonder that these sermons were heard, as the author intimates in his preface, by "a very numerous" congregation. They have life, freshness, a good deal of dramatic spirit, and could scarcely fail to catch the popular ear. Mr. Clay expresses a consciousness that their popular character may make them in some degree less suitable for reading; and this certainly applies to that element in them, without which preaching seems hardly ever to be popular—a confident manner of announcing the personal judgments and feelings of the speaker. Mr. Clay is a very hearty Anglican, interpreting Church institutions and Church formularies in what is called a broad sense. His theological views are of the Robertsonian shade.

Tales Illustrating Church History. Vols. 5 and 6. (J. H. and J. Parker.)—The fifth volume, which treats of Eastern and Northern Europe, contains two tales of the Greek Church—"The Conversion of St. Vladimir, or the Martyrs of Kiev," and "The Lazar-House of Leros;" two of the Church in Scandinavia—"The Northern Light" and "The Cross in Sweden;" and one of the struggles of the early Christians in the time of Diocletian—"The Daughters of Pola." In the sixth volume, which is devoted to Asia and Africa, will be found "five stories illustrating the condition of the Church in as many different periods and places as are here presented to the reader." That the tales in this volume are of the most interesting and even sensational kind, the following list of titles will amply prove:—"Lucia's Marriage; or, the Lions of Wady-Araba;" "The Quay of the Dioscuri: a History of Nicene Times;" "The Lily of Tiflis;" "The Sea-tigers: a Tale of Medieval Nestorianism;" "The Bride of Rameuttah: a Tale of the Jesuit Missions of the East." The two volumes are freely illustrated; but the woodcuts are not always of the most satisfactory kind.

Cudjo's Cave. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Neighbour Jackwood," "The Drummer Boy," &c. (Boston: J. E. Tilton; London: Trübner & Co. Pp. 504.)—THIS is a spiritedly-written tale about the civil war in North America. "Cudjo" is a runaway slave, and his "Cave" is among the mountains of Tennessee. We have perils, escapes, and flights; and it would appear that all those in Tennessee who had Northern proclivities, whether white or black, were hunted down like wild beasts. One poor schoolmaster gets tarred and feathered, and whipping white women seems not altogether uncommon. The descriptions are all excellent, especially that of the cave; and, were it not that the partisanship of the book is so very patent, we should be inclined to accept Mr. Trowbridge's clever pictures as reliable transcripts of existing life and manners in Tennessee.

River Angling for Salmon and Trout. By John Younger. With a Memoir and List of the Tweed Salmon Casts. (Kelso: Rutherford; Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons. Pp. 220.)—

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Now that the poaching which was carried on for so many years from Kelso to Tweedmouth, and with such deadly success that Paris used to be supplied in "the close season" with tons daily of ova-bearing fish, is in a great measure stopped, one may hope in a year or two to get such a day's rod-fishing on this loveliest of all Scotch salmon rivers as used to cheer the heart of old John Younger and his friends in those happy days—for rod-fishers at least—which preceded the advent of the Second Empire. John Younger was well known on Tweedside; and, though a self-educated man, was possessed of that mother wit, originality of ideas, and general mental capacity which we find possessed by such men as "Robert Burns, Hugh Miller, John Leyden, and the Ettrick Shepherd." The writer of the "Sketch of the Author's Life" has performed his task with skill and judgment; and the experience of old John Younger, in all that pertains to salmon fishing in the Tweed, will be read by every angler with interest. A better authority could not be consulted.

Modern Whist. Pocket Precepts, by P. P. (Vacher.)—THIS may be called the "Bob Short" of modern whist. It is a little sixpenny folded card, containing brief memoranda of important points to be kept in mind by those who would practice the modern scientific or club game. Anybody going to his whist party may put this in his waistcoat pocket; and, if it cannot make him a good player, it may at any rate prevent him from obstructing a good partner. The literature of this fine game deserves some notice, and we may perhaps turn to it another day.

The Poems of Robert Burns. Portrait by Robinson. (Bell and Daldy.)—THIS is the first volume of an elegant series of pocket volumes now publishing under the title of "Bell and Daldy's Elzevir Series of Standard Authors"—a title adopted in emulation of the accuracy and beauty of the productions of that celebrated family of printers. These volumes are printed at the Chiswick press, on toned paper, "with rich margins," as the prospectus expresses it, which add considerably to the beauty of the typography, and are decorated with woodcut head and tail pieces and capital letters, copied from the best types of the period, which was graced by the names of Abraham, Bonaventure, and Daniel Elzevir. This edition of the "Poems," which is printed from the late Mr. Pickering's last Aldine edition, includes several poems then printed for the first time, and of which, the copyright having passed to the present publishers, no other edition can furnish reprints.

The Book of Sacred Song. With a Preface by the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., Rector of Bath. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)—AN elegant volume, the title-page adorned with the celebrated St. Cecilia of Raphael, the book printed on toned paper, with wood cut capitals, and bound in imitation of Venetian Aldine binding of the sixteenth century, with gilt edges. The arrangement is chronological, divided into five parts, the first of which contains selections from Elizabethan and Stuart writers; the second from those of William and Mary to George II.; the third from poets of the reign of George III.; the fourth from modern deceased writers, and the fifth from living authors. The selection is carefully made, and the book is deservedly popular, having already reached a second edition.

Petros-Petra-Kleis: a Commentary. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.)—A LITTLE book written by a layman on the Protestant side of what is called in the technical dialect "Romish Controversy." The author has evidently bestowed time and pains on his subject. He investigates the texts upon which the Roman Catholic theory as to St. Peter's place in the Church has been founded, and shows that they do not bear out the Romanist interpretation. The book is pervaded by an uncompromising Protestantism.

The Complete Works of William Shakespeare. With Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke. Part I. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.)—A REVISED issue of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed's text, introducing approved readings which have stood the test of time and criticism since the publication of Isaac Reed's "Variorum edition" of 1813. It is well printed on toned paper, and will be completed in seven monthly shilling parts.

Songs of Love and Brotherhood. Edited by David Page, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., author of the "Philosophy of Geology," &c. (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 304.)—A CHARMING collection, which well may be called "Life-lights of Song." "The selection has been made from the wide field of modern poetry; and in several instances from the works of living authors." "Songs of God and Nature" is the name of a preceding volume,

and the "Songs of Love and Brotherhood" form a very appropriate sequel. The volume is nicely got-up.

The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson. By Izaak Walton. (Bell and Daldy.)—A WELL-EXECUTED volume, forming one of the series of "Bell and Daldy's Pocket Volumes," and a companion to the "Complete Angler," issued by the same publishers.

Short Readings for Sunday. By the Author of "Footprints in the Wilderness." (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker. Pp. 158.)—TYPE large and clear, and many of the illustrations woodcut-reductions of famous pictures. The readings themselves are admirably adapted for Sunday use, being at once serious and interesting.

Loving Words of Caution, Counsel, and Consolation for such as are seeking to be like the Lord. In Poetry and Prose. (Tresidder. Pp. 90.)—HERE also we have some good religious teaching interspersed with selections of choice poetry. The subjects include such as the following: "Faithfulness to Christ;" "Blessedness of the Spiritually-minded;" "Blessedness of the Fruitful Disciple;" "Lessons for an Indolent Disciple," &c.

Preparation for Confirmation. By the Rev. Richard Lowndes, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker. Pp. 121.)—"THE object of this tract is," as the preface informs us, "to furnish a text-book to be read with candidates for confirmation. It simply points out a line of instruction to be taken. It suggests matter which may be enlarged on, and more fully explained to the class."

Comfort for the Desponding; or, Words to Soothe and Cheer Troubled Hearts. (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 176.)—SHORT discourses on Scriptural texts, with hymns intervening, the latter by various authors, are the characteristics of this little volume.

OF School-Books we have received **Elements of Algebra**, published for the "Scottish School-Book Association," by Mr. William Collins, Glasgow; and **Arithmetical Examples for Military and Civil Service Students**, being a complete treatise on Arithmetic, consisting of the Arithmetical questions given at examinations for the Army and Civil Service, &c., by W. A. Browne, LL.D., published by Mr. Stanford. This is a thick and exhaustive-looking volume of 431 pages.—We have also from Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall **Chronological Outlines of English History**, by John Charles Curtis, B.A., Principal of the Training College, Borough Road, beginning with the "Invasion of Julius Caesar," and ending with the "Marriage of the Prince of Wales." The value of this little book arises from the emphatic way in which the leading events are printed and from the various judicious notes interspersed through the work.

OF new and cheap editions of well-known works we have from Messrs. Longman & Co. an admirable **People's Edition of the Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington**, by G. R. Gleig, M.A.; **A Dark Night's Work**, by Mrs. Gaskell, from Smith, Elder, & Co.; and, from Chapman and Hall, **The Sorrows of Gentility**, by Geraldine E. Jewsbury. Mrs. Gaskell's book is enhanced, so far as the getting-up is concerned, by the four handsome woodcuts scattered through the volume; and Gleig's **Life of Wellington** is accompanied with an engraving from Lawrence's spirited drawing of the great duke.

THE following have also been received:—**Christian Work**, a magazine of religious and missionary information; **Tracts for the Christian Seasons—Easter; Three Lenten Sermons**, by the Rev. Arthur Baker, M.A., Curate of Kemerton; **A Short Plain Sermon addressed to the Working Classes**, by T. L. Claughton, M.A. (Parker); **A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford**, by S. J. Hulme, M.A. (Parker); **University Tests**, the Substance of a Speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P. (Parker); and **Hymns and Tunes for Easter**, edited and composed by Henry John Gauntlett, Mus. Doc. (Parker). Besides the **Southern Monthly Magazine**, and the **Laws and Regulations of the Game of Croquet**, by John Jaques, with illustrations and descriptions of the implements, we have **The Marriage Laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland**, by John Campbell Smith, M.A., Advocate (Nimmo); **Man and Apes**, a Lecture by William Boyd Mushet, M.B. (Stock); and **Chickamauga, the Price of Chattanooga**, with illustrative map, by the author of the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland" (Trübner & Co.); **The Bonus System in the Indian Army**.

THE articles in this month's **Temple Bar** which will, perhaps, interest most are those entitled "Maid v. Mistress," signed B., "Through Berks,"

and "The Ball Season in Paris." Mr. Henry J. Byron commences his tale of "Paid in Full" with considerable spirit, and, if he can manage to keep it up, there is every promise of our getting a clever novel from him. The scene opens in "Little Green Street, Soho," and "No. 92" is described with a Dickenslike felicity. "The Doctor's Wife," by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret," reaches the twenty-second chapter, and "Broken to Harness," by Mr. Yates, the thirteenth. Mr. Sala, in his "Streets of the World," is "Unter den Linden" at Berlin this month.

WE have in **London Society** another of Echter's frescoes, and this time it is the "Electric Telegraph." We have also portraits, from old prints, of "Lovely Lady Coventry" and "Sir Richard Whittington," not to mention the clever illustrations of such artists as Ellen Edwards and Adelaide Claxton. The author of the "Queens of Song" commences what is sure to be an interesting series of "Anecdotic Memoirs of Directors, Composers, and the leading Singers who have appeared before the British Public." The present paper has a portrait prefixed of Signora Faustina.

THE continuations in **St. James's Magazine** are "Bertie Bray," by the author of "Lady Lorne," and "The Man in Chains," by the author of "Sackville Chase." Among the more readable papers we may mention "Vampyres," by J. Scoffern; "A Bottle of Champagne," by Sir Lascelles Wrexall; "Abandoned at Sea," by Lieut. Warneford; and "Adrian, the English Pope," by William Russell, LL.D.

IN **Good Words** we have Millais's illustration to Dora Greenwell's "Bridal of Dandelot," and excellent articles from such writers as Isaac Taylor, Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Guthrie, and the Dean of Canterbury.—In **The Churchman's Magazine** we have an excellent portrait of the Bishop of London, and a very appreciative glance at his life and labours. "The Clever Woman of the Family," by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," is continued; and so is "The Straight Road is Shortest and Surest," by A. L. O. E.—"Lost Sir Massingberd" maintains its interest in **Chambers's Journal**; and in the **Sixpenny Magazine** we have the usual number of tales and adventures.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ADAMS (W. H. Davenport). Steady Aim; a Book of Examples and Encouragements from Modern Biography. Illustrated. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi+257. Hogg, 3s. 6d.

BAILY (Francis). Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances analytically investigated and practically explained. Together with several useful Tables connected with the subject. Edited from the original, with the modern notation, and enlarged both in the extent of the Treatises, as well as in the variety of Tables. Including a Table of Deferred Annuities on Single Lives, Carlisle four per cents; and several others on the English Life Table. By H. Filipowski. 8vo., pp. viii+324. Liverpool: Howell, 42s.

BEECHER (Charles). Redeemer and Redeemed. An Investigation of the Atonement and of Eternal Judgment. Cr. 8vo. Philadelphia, 7s. 6d.

BENNETT (Mrs.). Stella. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 1019. J. Maxwell, 31s. 6d.

BINNS (W. S., M.C.P.). Course of Geometrical Drawing, containing Practical Geometry, including the use of Drawing Instruments, the construction and use of Scales, Orthographic Projection, and Elementary Descriptive Geometry. Revised Edition. Part I. Cr. 8vo., pp. vi+145. Part 2. Cr. 8vo., pp. xiv+187. 6s. Parts 1 and 2 in One Volume. 9s. 6d. Weale.

BIRKENHEAD IRON-CLADS. Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs. Laird Brothers; and an Appendix, containing the Correspondence between Officers of H. M.'s Customs and Capt. Inglesfield, R.N., and Messrs. Laird Brothers, respecting the Iron-Clad Vessels Building at Birkenhead, 1863-4. 8vo., sd., pp. 60. Vacher, 1s.

BOYNTON (Captain Edward C., A.M.). History of West Point, and its Military Importance during the American Revolution; and the Origin and Progress of the United States Military Academy. With Plates. Roy. 8vo., pp. xvi+408. Low, 21s.

BREVIER (Thomas). Two Worlds, the Natural and the Spiritual: Their Intimate Connexion and Relation Illustrated by Examples and Testimonies, Ancient and Modern. Cr. 8vo., pp. xvi+461. Pitman, 9s.

BROCA (Dr. Paul). On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo. Edited, with the permission of the Author, by C. Carter Blake, F.G.S., F.A.S.L. 8vo., pp. xiv+119. Longman, 5s.

BROWN (John, M.D.). Minchmoor. 12mo., sd., pp. 23. Edmonston and Douglas, 6d.

CARSON (Rev. Alexander, LL.D.). Works. Volume Five, Scripture and Science. Volume Six, On Providence. 12mo. Houlston, Each 5s.

CHRIST. The Life of the Lord Jesus Christ: a complete Critical Examination of the Origin, Contents, and Connexion of the Gospels. Translated from the German of J. P. Lange, D.D. Edited, with additional Notes, by the Rev. Marcus Dods, A.M. In Six Volumes. 8vo. Edinburgh: Clark, Hamilton, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 35s.

COLQUHOUN (John Campbell). Scattered Leaves of Biography. Post 8vo., pp. viii+360. Macintosh, 5s.

COMFORT FOR THE DESPONDING; or, Words to Soothe and Cheer Troubled Hearts. 32mo., pp. 178. Edinburgh: Nimmo, 1s. 6d.

CRE-FYDD'S FAMILY FARE. The Young Housewife's Daily Assistant in all Matters relating to Cookery and House-keeping. Containing Bills of Family Fare for every day in the year, which include breakfast and dinner for a small family, and dinner for two servants; also twelve bills of fare for dinner parties, and two for evening entertainments, with the cost annexed. Also, diet for invalids, and a few things worth knowing. By Cre Fydd. Second Edition, revised. Cr. 8vo., pp. clx+340. Simpkin, 7s. 6d.

CRICKMER (Rev. W. B.). "Man's Travail until the Evening." A New Year's Day Sermon. 8vo., sd., pp. 22. Whittaker, 1s.

DANES (The). Sketched by Themselves. A Series of Popular Stories by the best Danish Authors. Translated by Mrs. Bushby. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 918. Bentley, 31s. 6d.

DENISE. By the Author of "Mademoiselle Mori." Second Edition. Cr. 8vo., pp. 311. Bell and Daldy, 6s.

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DEATH OR LIFE; or, The Story of my Experience on "The Line": Its Partial Successes and its Many Failures, with some Suggestions as to their Cause. Being another Appeal on Behalf of Railway Labourers. By one who has known them for Twenty Years. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 277. Nisbet. 3s. 6d.

DUNCAN (Francis, M.A.) Our Garrisons in the West: or, Sketches in British North America. With Map. Post 8vo., pp. viii-319. Chapman and Hall. 9s.

EDKLEY (Sophia May). Easter Roses. 32mo., pp. 61. Bath: Peach. Simpkin. 1s.

EDWARDS (Amelia B.) Ladder of Life: a Heart History. New Edition. (Railway Library.) Fcap. 8vo., ed., pp. v-312. Routledge. 1s.

ELIOT (Sir John). A Biography, 1590-1632. By John Forster. With Portraits. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. iii-1415. Longman. 30s.

ELLERTON (John Lodge, M.A.) Ellixir of Youth. A Legend, in four parts: with other Poems and Notes. Post 8vo. Longman. 8s. 6d.

ERICHSEN (John E.) Science and Art of Surgery. Being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations. Fourth Edition, enlarged and carefully revised. With 517 Illustrations. 8vo., pp. xxiv-1290. Walton and Maberley. 30s.

EVENING THOUGHTS. By a Physician. Third Edition. Post 8vo., pp. vii-143. Van Voorst. 4s. 6d.

GLEEN (W. Cunningham). General Consolidated and other Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board; together with the General Orders relating to Poor Law Accounts; the Statutes relating to the Audit of Accounts, Appeals and the Payment of Debts. With Explanatory Notes elucidating the Orders, Tables of Statutes, Cases, and Index. Sixth Edition. 12mo., pp. xx-547. Butterworths. 12s.

GOULBURN (Edward Meyrick, D.D.) Thoughts on Personal Religion: being a Treatise on the Christian Life in its Two Chief Elements, Devotion and Practice. Sixth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xxxii-398. Rivingtons. 6s. 6d.

GRIFFITH (J. W., M.D., F.L.S.) Elementary Text-Book of the Microscope; including a Description of the Methods of Preparing and Mounting Objects, &c. With Twelve Coloured Plates. Post 8vo., pp. ix-192. Van Voorst 7s. 6d.

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MISCELLANEA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* has reminded the public of Mr. Carlyle's testimony in 1844 to the nobleness of Mazzini's character, then impeached by Sir James Graham in connexion with the letter-opening affair, and has sent to the *Spectator*, as pertinent to the present state of the public mind, a copy of Mr. Carlyle's letter then published in the *Times*. The following is the opening paragraph of the letter as reprinted by our contemporary:—"SIR,—In your observations in Wednesday's *Times* on the late disgraceful affair of M. Mazzini's letters and the Secretary of State, you mention, that M. Mazzini is entirely unknown to you, entirely indifferent to you, and add very justly that, if he were the most contemptible of mankind, it would not affect your argument on the subject. It may tend to throw further light on this matter if I now certify to you—which I, in some sort, feel called upon to do—that M. Mazzini is not unknown to various competent persons in this country, and that he is very far indeed from being contemptible; none farther, or very few of living men. I have had the honour to know M. Mazzini for a series of years; and, whatever I may think of his practical insight and skill in worldly affairs, I can with great freedom testify to all men that he, if I have ever seen one such, is a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind—one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr-souls; who, in silence, piously in their daily life understand and practise what is meant by that. Of Italian democracies and young Italy's sorrows, of extraneous Austrian emperors in Milan, or poor old chimerical Popes in Bologna, I know nothing, and desire to know nothing; but this other thing I do know, and can here declare publicly to be a fact—which fact all of us that have occasion to comment on M. Mazzini and his affairs may do well to take along with us, as a thing leading towards new clearness, and not towards new additional darkness, regarding him and them." In connexion with the recent affair which gives so much interest to the reproduction of this letter of Mr. Carlyle's, it is curious to note the retrospective reviewing that has been going on of Mr. Disraeli's early poem, "The Revolutionary Epick" in order to ascertain whether there are traces in that old performance of the very class of sentiments which the author now attributes to M. Mazzini and denounces in him so unsparingly. The most searching criticism of the "Epick" we have seen appeared in the *Star* in the form of a letter signed "W. T. Malleon." Mr. Malleon quotes passages from the "Epick" such as Mr. Bright may be supposed to have had on the tip of his tongue ready for quotation in the House when, on Mr. Disraeli's appeal, he generously forbore; and he argues also that these

passages are so introduced that they can hardly be understood as uttered only vicariously. Thus the phrase—

"And blessed be the hand that dares to wave
The regal steel that shall redeem
A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood,"

is spoken, Mr. Malleon points out, by a noble personage "whose name Opinion is," and who, as being the daughter of Moral and Physical Strength, and a nursing of Knowledge, Truth and Hope, can hardly, he argues, be the mouthpiece of sentiments detested by the author. It is rather annoying for a politician to have his juvenile follies thus resuscitated; but, if Disraeli will attack Mazzini in what seems so ungenerous a manner they must expect to be retrospectively reviewed themselves.

EDINBURGH has lost one of her notable citizens by the death of Professor Pillans at the age of eighty-five. He was Professor of Latin in Edinburgh University from 1820 till the other day, when he resigned, and Professor Sellar was appointed in his stead. Before that he had been Rector of the Edinburgh High School, and before that again a tutor at Eton. He was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and was educated at the High School along with Francis Horner and Brougham. In his early life he was connected with the literary cluster by whom the *Edinburgh Review* was started; and an article of his on Gifford's "Translation of Juvenal" was the occasion of a famous epithet affixed to him by Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Pillans was accused by the satirist of traducing his friend; but Gifford was no friend of Pillans's, and the charge was withdrawn in a note to later editions of the satire, though the stinging line remained in the satire itself.

THE return of admissions to the Crystal Palace for six days ending Friday, March 25th, was 63,092 persons, of whom 53,363 visited the building on Good Friday.

IN the year 1863 there were registered at Stationers' Hall 1534 British books, 818 foreign books, and 3611 works of art.

IN the number of the *American Literary Gazette* of the 15th of February, the editor again reverts to the question of Mr. Thackeray's age. At the sale of Mr. Thackeray's library, last Friday week, the first lot was the abridgment of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, containing the autograph "W. M. Thackeray, Charterhouse, July 1837," the name misspelt and scribbled when the lad was sixteen. As if the importance of this memorandum was felt by rival bidders, as settling the question of his age, the book, in itself worth less than half-a-crown, sold for £4. 15s., and was carried off at once by the purchaser. Our Philadelphia contemporary will probably be pleased to learn that many of the lots with MS. notes were bought by two American gentlemen, who contested keenly for every book that bore similar traces of the great novelist's study. A little French volume, which had belonged to Lord Byron, who had presented it to Dr. Maginn, who in turn gave it to Mr. Thackeray, of no value in itself, sold for its weight in gold; and Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with this inscription, "W. M. Thackeray, from Charles Dickens, whom he had made very happy once a long way from home," sold for the enormous sum of £25. 10s.; and in the room it was reported that this memorial of the friendship of two of the greatest authors of her reign had been secured for her Majesty's private collection. But there were what the trade call "sporting lots"—drawers full of trifling books, with drawings, autographs, and manuscript memoranda cropping up in all directions. These fell into the hands of those well-known caterers for the public, Messrs. Waller and Son of Fleet Street, Messrs. Willis and Sotherton of the Strand, and Mr. Simpson of King William Street, Charing Cross. Mr. Thackeray's house has been purchased by Mr. Huth, the well-known book-collector and rich City merchant.

MR. FROUDE has gone to Spain, and will devote six weeks to the further investigation of the Siamancas manuscripts, previously to publishing the third volume of his History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THE Bishop of Oxford will preside at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution at Freemasons' Hall on the 16th inst.

IN a collection of autographs, comprising some interesting letters of eminent men, the sale of which took place at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms in Leicester Square on the 23rd and 24th ult., Lord Byron's letter to Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, on the uncertainty of authorship as a profession, in which he quotes the lines—

"You know what fills the author's life assail—
Toll, envy, want, the patron and the jail,"

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sold for £5. An encyclical letter of Calvin, dated 1560, treating of the mediatory office of Christ, sold for £16; a short letter of Charles I. to Killigrew, £2. 2s.; a signature of Cromwell to a State letter, £2. 10s. A letter of Hume relating to Pitt, Earl of Chatham, before he was minister, wishing he would take a part in the administration, adding, "He could bring the Americans to make greater concessions than any other man could do," sold for £3. 7s. 6d.; a letter of Marlborough to Queen Anne, announcing the surrender of the town of Douay, £2. 12s.; two letters of Nelson, £2. 4s. and £2. 12s.; a receipt signed by Swift, £2. 2s.; a letter of Wolfe to his uncle, informing him that he had been appointed a brigadier in America, £4. 10s. Four letters of Washington sold respectively for £2. 16s., £3. 6s., £3. 8s., and £8. 12s. 6d.; the last a very important one, written in 1788, when he was endeavouring to introduce the confederate form of government for the United States, in place of separate and independent action by each State; a letter of Haydn, the composer, £3. 3s.; a letter of Rousseau, £3s. 3s. A letter of Voltaire to Madame du Deffand, in which he asks, "A quoi servirait l'athéisme? certainement il ne rendra pas les hommes meilleurs," sold for £3. 7s. 6d.; a letter of Schiller, relating to his own works, £3. 3s.; a very characteristic letter of Frederick the Great to Voltaire, entirely in the king's handwriting, £3. 10s.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE will sell on Monday next and during the week "the most important body of London illustration ever offered for sale"—the library of Mr. Edward Tyrrell, the late City Remembrancer. The catalogue, which is most carefully compiled, is of itself a work of considerable value to the London antiquary, and will no doubt be carefully preserved by those who take interest in the subject into whose hands it may fall.

THE Japanese Ambassadors, who visited Europe last year, have just published their diary, entrusting it to Fou-yah, the bookseller, the Longman or Murray of Yeddo. It is far more complimentary to the French than to ourselves, and singles out the Empress Eugénie as one of the handsomest of women. We understand that translations in French and English will appear with as little delay as possible.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co. have just ready, "Miscegenation: the Theory of the Blending of the Races, applied to the American White Man and the Negro," reprinted from the original American edition. This is the work which is now giving rise to much and serious discussion amongst ethnologists on the other side of the Atlantic.

MR. SKEFFINGTON will publish in a few days "The Mosaic Origin of the Pentateuch considered, in connexion with Parts II. and III. of Bishop Colenso's 'Critical Examination,'" by the Author of "The Historic Character of the Pentateuch Vindicated."

THE representatives of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler of Woodhouselee have disposed of the copyright of his "History of Scotland" to Mr. W. P. Nimmo of Edinburgh, who is about to issue the work uniform with the "People's Editions" of Macaulay's "History of England" and Alison's "History of Europe."

THE first volume of a new edition of Shakespeare, the text in English, with exegetical notes in German by Dr. N. Delius, has just been published at Elberfeld.

MESSRS. DAY AND SON are about to publish, as an addition to the Tercentenary memorials, a fac-simile of Shakespeare's will, by permission of the Judge of the Court of Probate.

GENERAL MCLELLAN is about to publish in octavo the "Report of his Connection with the Army of the Potomac," from its first formation; with an introductory chapter on the campaign in Western Virginia, which does not appear in the report as sent to the Government.

"PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY: His Life and Adventures, Songs, Services, and Speeches," is the title of a witty and satirical book on the present war in America and its prospects, recently published by Mr. Carleton of New York.

DR. HOPKINS, bishop of the diocese of Vermont, has just ready "A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery, from the Days of Abraham to the Nineteenth Century."

As a companion to Victor Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris," Dr. Briois has just published "La Tour de St. Jacques de Paris," in which he illustrates the citizen life clustered round that venerable pile in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Victor Hugo, in accepting the dedication of the work, writes: "Je me suis mis sur-le-champ à lire votre ouvrage. J'y trouve beaucoup de science, un vif

intérêt, un vrai talent. Il va sans dire que vous pouvez mettre mon nom en tête de ce livre, si remarquable, et si consciencieux."

M. AMPÈRE, Member of the Académie Française, and of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, died on the 27th of last month (March). The deceased gentleman was born on the 12th of August, 1800, at Lyons, and belonged to the literary generation which came into power with the success of the Revolution of 1830. He was one of the professors whose *cours* have shed such lustre on the teaching of the University of France. He was the author of several works on the histories and literatures of Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages.

THE minor French journalistic press bids fair soon to outdo the huge newspaper world. Two well-known feuilletonists—M. de Villemessant and A. Second—are about to start from the first of April the *Grand Journal*, as a belletristic weekly, in gigantic American size, at an annual subscription of 12 francs. 500,000 copies will be distributed gratuitously of the first number.

HALÉVY's monument on the Montmartre has been inaugurated by a speech from M. de Nieuwerkerke, Director of the Fine Arts, in which the early death of the great composer was deeply lamented. "If," say the Paris papers, "his operas had been given a little earlier during his lifetime, Halévy would still have been a long way off from his monument now."

A MOST important sale of vellum manuscripts from the 14th to the 18th century, belonging to H.R.H. the Duchesse de Berry, took place at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, on the 22nd ult. The *Journal de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie* says that "all the chief amateurs of Europe were represented at the sale, the total of which reached 98,075 francs."

Amongst the more interesting lots were—"Orationes Devotissimæ," etc., executed for Louise de Savoie, mother of Francis I., and for her daughter Margaret of Valois, "orné," says the catalogue, "de délicieuses miniatures," which sold for 3210 fr.; "Le Livre de Chasse de Gaston Phœbus," the well-known MS. which had belonged to Francis I., on the first leaf of which are emblazoned the arms of France, with four repetitions of the crowned cipher "F." and the salamander, beneath which is written: "Ce livre de chasse, tant de vénérie que de faulconnerie, vient du roy François premier: Donné par ce prince à l'amiral Bonnivet," for 5000 fr.; "Les Heures de la Vierge, en latin," with 107 miniatures, besides 24 illustrations to the Calendar, bought by the Marquis Costa de Beauregard for 3500 fr.; "Liber de Vita Christi" (by Ludolph de Saxonia), one of the most popular books in Europe, from the middle of the 14th century to the Reformation, written in double columns, and forming three folio volumes, with numerous miniatures, bought by M. Didot for 3800 fr.; "Heures Latines," with exquisitely executed miniatures "en camaïeu," a most desirable specimen of cameo illuminations, bound in tortoise-shell, for 1720 fr.; and, lastly, one of the most splendid and covetable volumes of its class, rivalling in interest and beauty the celebrated "Bedford Missal," for which Sir John Tobin gave £1200 at a sale in Messrs. Evans's rooms in Pall Mall some five-and-twenty years ago, "Le Livre d'Heures du Roi Henri II. et de la Reine Catherine de Medicis," containing fifty-five miniatures of members of the Royal House of France, attributed to Clouet, dit Janet, and five added by Petitot. Speaking of the former, the Count de Viel-Castel says: "Je dis, sans crainte d'être dimenti, qu'aucune de nos collections publiques ne possède de portraits peints en miniature aussi fins et aussi beaux, et qu'ils peuvent être comptés parmi les plus précieux travaux de nos peintres du 16^e et 17^e siècles. Ces 55 portraits sont évidemment peints d'après nature; ce sont des portraits historiques, œuvres d'artistes français; ce sont de vrais chefs-d'œuvre, magnifiques d'exécution, comme les portraits des plus grands maîtres de la peinture." This glorious volume was knocked down to M. Barbey de Jouy for 60,000 fr., some say for the Emperor, others for the Musée des Souverains.

IN the middle of April will be issued, by F. Müller, in Amsterdam, "Benedicti de Spinoza Opera quæ supersunt omnia: Supplementum, continens tractatum hucusque ineditum De Deo et Homine, tractatum De Iræ, Epistolæ nonnullas ineditas et ad eas vitamque philosophi collectanea; cum Philosophi Chirographo ejusque imagine photographica, ex originali hospitibus H. van der Spijck," edited by J. van Vloten, who will publish simultaneously, "Baruch D'Espinoza, zijn leven en Schriften, in verband met zijn en onzen tijd." The former will comprise about 368, the latter about 480 pp., in 12mo.

MR. WACHENHUSEN, the well-known feuilletonist, now sojourning in the camp at Schleswig, is about to construct a theatre for the soldiers of the allies, after the model of the Zouave theatre before Sebastopol; and the *General-Intendantur* at Berlin has placed the requisite stage properties at his disposal. It would thus appear that the campaign is not considered near its end yet for some time.

A MONUMENT has been erected on Friedrich Hebbel's tomb, representing a broken oak with a fresh branch shooting out of it, the leaves of which again encompass the whole trunk. In the middle of this monument is placed an open book of white marble, with the legend, "Friedrich Hebbel, b. 1813, d. 1864."

E. BERNHARDT has written "Kritische Untersuchungen über die gothische Bibelübersetzung: ein Beitrag zur deutschen Literaturgeschichte und zur Kritik des Neuen Testaments."

THE first instalment of Ph. Jaffé's "Bibliotheca rerum Germanicarum," containing "Monumenta Corbeiensia," has been issued.

"DIE Religionsphilosophie des Talmud" or Abraham Nagar is highly praised, in the *Zeitung des Judenthums*, as a work furnishing a profound insight into the sources of the religious culture of the Jews.

THE following are from the latest German book-lists:—Jessen, "Botanik der Gegenwart und Vorzeit in Kulturhistorischer Entwicklung;" Steinthal, "Philologie, Geschichte und Physiologie in ihren gegenseitigen Beziehungen;" Kneschke, "Zur Geschichte des Theaters und der Musik in Leipzig;" Friedberg, "Ehe und Eheschliessung im deutschen Mittelalter; Eheschliessung und Ehescheidung in England und Schottland;" Fiedler, "Die Grypswalder Matronen- und Mercuriussteine erläutert;" Nager, "Religionsphilosophie des Talmud;" "Eine Stimme von Jenseits des Grabes. Des sel. Joh. Capistranus, eines Bernhardiner Mönches in Schlesien, in seinem Grabe den 8 November, 1405, gethane merkwürdige Prophezeihungen für die Jahre 1864 und 1865."

DR. DINGELSTEDT, General Manager of the Grand-Ducal Court-Theatre at Weimar, has issued the following invitation: "Not during the Easter week, as at first intended, but at the Shakespeare Centenary, the first complete and consistent performance of the historical dramas of Shakespeare will take place at the Weimar Court-Theatre in the following order:—Saturday, 23rd of April, 'Richard II.:' Sunday, April 24th, 'Henry IV., first part;' Monday, April 25th, 'Henry IV., second part;' Tuesday, April 26th, 'Henry V.:' Thursday, April 28th, 'Henry VI., first part;' Friday, April 29th, 'Henry VI., second part;' Saturday, April 30th, 'Richard III.:' The directors and members of German theatres, as well as the lovers of Shakespeare and dramatic art and literature in general, are herewith invited to this festival, with which will be combined an attempt to found a 'German Shakespeare Society.' Weimar, 15th March, 1864." In a future number we may probably give a further account of the aims and tendencies of this newly projected society.

A MEMORIAL slab has been inserted in the house of Zschokke, the famous German writer, at Magdeburg. The Singing Leagues, with whom the idea originated, mustered in festive arrays on the occasion.

THERE has appeared "Kurze Schleswig-Holsteinsche Landesgeschichte," down to the present day, by George Waitz.

DR. APPIA and Captain van der Velde have left Geneva for the seat of war in Schleswig as delegates of the Central Committee of the "International Society for the Nursing of the Wounded."

THE latest decree of the Congregation of the Index prohibits the following works:—"Franco Mistrali, Vita di Gesù: A. Ernesto Renan: Milano 1863;" "Le Maudit, par l'Abbé ***: Paris, Librairie internationale 1864;" "La parola di Dio e i moderni Farisei: Appello al sentimento cristiano, per Andrea Moretti, deputato al parlamento italiano: Bergamo 1864;" "Guia de los Casados, ó historia natural de la generacion; mentor doméstico para las personas de ambos sexos: par Don Federico Hollick: Nueva York." Notice is further given that "Auctor operis cui titulus 'Il Clero veneto nell' anno 1862 per un testimonio di vista e di fatto, Bologna 1862' (prohibited by decree of Aug. 24th, 1863), 'laudabiliter se subiecit.' Further: "Auctor operis cui titulus 'Dell' ultima persecuzione della Chiesa e della fine del mondo, per P. B. N. B.: Volumi sei: Fossombrone 1863' (prohibited December 28th, 1863), 'laudabiliter se subiecit.'"

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K. M. KERTBENY, the Hungarian poet, is about to publish in German "Discreet and Indiscreet Things; Tattle of To-day and of Yesterday." From the headings of some of the chapters—e.g., "Henry Heine's Widow," "Personal Recollections of E. Renan," "Elpis Melena," "A Déjeuner at Rossini's"—we should rather say that the indiscreet was predominant; which, however, will not detract from the interest of the book.

THE Moscow Den (Day) contains an account of a conversion of ten so-called heretical families (Sabbotniki—an ancient sect who keep the Jewish Sabbath) to Judaism, with the Emperor's special permission, at a place called Kamenetz-Podolsk.

MR. RICHARD ROBERTS.

MR. RICHARD ROBERTS, better known as Roberts of Manchester, has passed away, and his mortal remains lie in the cemetery at Kensal Green. How much this one man did for the material progress of England and the world is known but to few, but, could the results suddenly disappear, all would be conscious how wide a gap would be left. He possessed emphatically the gift of invention—not mere improving in a fixed track, but the power of imagination to convert matter generally to human uses. Richard Roberts began life as a quarryman in a slate quarry in Wales, but his taste for mechanics soon caused him to quit this employment, and he began his mechanical career by working as pattern-maker to a millwright, in the days when engineers were unknown as a professional body, and such a combination as "applied science" was unheard of. He then came to London, the metropolis of progress, and was one of those who helped in the workshops of Maudslay, also a self-educated man of his own kind. He was then, in the year 1814, twenty-five years of age. In the year 1817 he began to work for himself in Manchester, and turned his attention to the construction of machine tools. In mechanical engineering, plane surfaces, mathematically true, are an essential of success. Roberts devised a machine to form true planes on iron surfaces as freely as a joiner planes wood, and after that he made other machines to cut grooves or square holes, or "mortices," in iron also, and to form true teeth on wheels and pinions. From that time forth he possessed metallic workers, needing neither eye nor hand, but only human attendants to set them in operation. In the year 1823 he had acquired a reputation that induced a capitalist, Thomas Sharp, to seek him and obtain him for a partner; and the partnership, afterwards so well known as "Sharp, Roberts, & Co.," commenced. About the year 1824 the dominant monopolists in Lancashire were the working spinners, who claimed, as they had a right to do, their own prices for labour; but they also claimed, as they had no right to do, the privilege of excluding others from working. Upon this the mill-owners applied to Richard Roberts, to construct for them a self-acting mule—i.e., a traversing frame, holding an enormous number of spindles for spinning thread, moving backwards and forwards by steam power, and only requiring the attention of a child or two to piece broken threads. When it was finished and at work, the mill-owners wished to have it, and set it at work simply in terrorism; but Richard Roberts refused to be a mere tool to change the monopoly from men to masters. So it lay some time in abeyance, and meanwhile he devised a system of gauges and patterns to make all parts exactly alike, so that any part of one machine would fit any other machine. By the year 1830 the self-acting mule received many other improvements which perfected it; and millions on millions of spindles are now at work over the whole civilized world, each separate spindle doing more and better work than any five or six of the human beings—girls or women—known of erst as "Spinning Jennies." He then turned to locomotive engines; and some 1500 have been constructed at the works of his firm during a term of thirty years. Then he turned to turret clocks, and devised the original system now largely employed by Dent. When the Conway bridge, with its millions of rivets, was about to be constructed, he devised a machine analogous to the Jacquard loom, for punching accurately the holes in the plates. This machine has since been used in the construction of the Boyne viaduct, the Victoria bridge at Montreal, and the Jumna bridge in India. In 1852 he turned his attention to steamships, and, departing from all existing practice, he adopted two side keels instead of the usual central, and applied two screw propellers, one on each side, with separate engines. And so passed away a long life of utility. He died on the 11th of March, at the age of 75. Of the millions of

capital he created for the world, he reaped thousands, but he expended them, like a true inventor, in bringing out fresh inventions; and he has left behind him, unprovided for, his only daughter, who nursed him through his declining years, and prolonged his life by her cares. His funeral was a public one, provided by his friends in Manchester as a mark of their respect, and was numerously attended by his brother engineers, by many of his old workmen and pupils, and by a large number of eminent men in all walks of life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

GRAMMATICAL PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—I think I am entitled to complain of the use which Mr. Roscoe Mongan, in his "Practical English Grammar," just published, has made of several parts of my "English Composition, in Prose and Verse." I am induced to do this the rather because the system of compiling school-books on an eclectic principle, by levying contributions from a number of standard books, is becoming alarmingly prevalent. An exposure of the system in particular cases may help to bring it to an end.

In the chapter on English Composition I recognise many instances of Mr. Mongan's indebtedness to my pages, extending to methods of treatment, and subjects prescribed. The following examples, placed side by side with the corresponding passages in my book, will be a sufficient justification of my present letter:—

MONGAN'S *Practical English Grammar*. 1864.

In narrative subjects, state—1. *The Event* which happened. 2. *The Persons* or *Instruments* by or to whom or which it happened. 3. *The Time* when it occurred. 4. *The Place* where it occurred. 5. *The Manner* in which it happened. 6. The circumstances must be narrated in the order and time in which they occurred. (Note.) It is by no means necessary to adhere to the exact order of the above directions, &c. (p. 268).

2. In exhibiting character of an individual, state:—1. *The qualities* of his mind. 2. *His moral character*. 3. *The motives* which influenced his actions. 4. *The effects* of his conduct on himself and others. 5. *His character* in different capacities (p. 270.)

The chapter on *Précis* is still more completely a case of abstraction. The distinction between the Abstract, the Summary, and the Index he has coolly appropriated, and has transferred to his pages the very form of these, changing only the special documents handled, as any one may perceive by comparing pp. 277, 278, of his book with pp. 82, 83, 84, of mine. But the most barefaced transference is that of the "Rules for forming a *Précis*," which are thus given in the two books respectively:—

MONGAN—1864.

1. Read over the whole document and select the most important parts. 2. Write down these parts in the fewest possible words, as an abstract or series of heads. 3. Extend these heads in the form of short sentences, so as to form a summary. 4. Number the letters or paragraphs (1, 2, &c.) in the original document, and place corresponding numbers before the head of the abstract, and the sentences of the summary (p. 274).

Probably, if other authors look over Mr. Mongan's work, they will recognise their bricks in not a few of its corners. He seems to have sat down to his work with all the recent books on English before him, and to have made very free use of them. In some instances his obligations are acknowledged. I do not attach much importance to the fact that the above appropriations are made without acknowledgment. That would have made the plagiarism only more apparent, not less culpable. The fact, however, that he has consulted my book slips out in a foot-note to an earlier part of his work.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A.
The Grange House, Edinburgh,
22, March, 1864.

DALGLEISH—1863.

1. Read over the whole passage, and underline with pencil, or otherwise mark, the most important parts. 2. Select these parts and write them in the fewest possible words, as an abstract, or series of heads. 3. Extend these heads in the form of short sentences, which will be the summary required. 4. Number the letters or paragraphs (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the original, and place corresponding numbers before the notes or heads in the abstract, and the sentences in the summary (p. 80).

SCIENCE.

THE FORM OF HEAT; BEING A HISTORY OF THE KINETIC THEORY OF HEAT FROM 1620 TO 1862.

THE reaction which has recently set in against some of the fundamental principles of the present systems of Natural Philosophy—a reaction which, though feeble as yet and slow in progressing, seems destined to carry the day, and to modify, to a great extent, our whole conception of nature—will probably date in future from the time of resuscitation of that Philosophy of Heat to which the following essay is devoted. Its chosen object, therefore, of tracing the gradual growth and development of this theory, if but for the reason just stated, cannot be altogether devoid of importance. But wider considerations also point to the conclusion that the task will not have been undertaken completely in vain. Comparatively, and almost absolutely, speaking, whilst the presses of all nations teem with works on the history of politics, of literature, of art, and even of learning history or erudition as applied to science has scarcely any recognised, certainly no independent, existence. As, in politics, there are statesmen who make history, and scholars who write history; and as, in literature and in art, there are poets, and painters, or sculptors, who make poems, or paintings, and statues, and critics who comment on them, and trace their development—*à priori*, it might be expected that the same division of labour was recognised also in science, and that, beside the class of scientific men who make it their business to investigate partially-known facts or follow the trace of new ones, there was another class who made it their calling to preserve already-discovered facts from oblivion. But, so far from this being the case, scientific history is now, it may be said within the truth, utterly neglected by all conditions of persons. Indeed, it is neglected to such an extent that, without discussing the expediency or practicability of fostering a special class of scientific historians, it is still open to question whether, in order to the greater advancement of science, some of the prizes now held out for the discovery of new facts, or what appear as such, might not be usefully converted into a provision for encouraging the collating and re-editing, in a summarized and accessible form, of the whole body of established facts relating to distinct branches of science. Had such a plan been acted upon, many a prize now given for the re-discovery of long-ascertained, though long-forgotten facts, would have been saved; and with it, what is of greater importance, the waste of intellectual labour which every re-discovery implies, as well as the reproach which it conveys to mankind for allowing lamps of truth to become extinguished.* But, even where history comes too late to discharge this, its most useful function—to prevent this waste and disgrace of re-discovery—it is still not wholly without utility. To retrace the course of discovery would not be a task undertaken in vain, even if it allowed us but to watch the ebb and growth of scientific thought; to observe how truths arise from their well-spring; how, in flowing onward, for a while they gather strength, but often also, like some rivers, subside again under the ground, and pass out of sight—then re-emerge at some distance, here of time as there of space, sometimes under different names, and not unfrequently without a knowledge on the part of mankind of the connexion subsisting between the severed currents. If thus scientific history be not without its intellectual teaching—and how of all histories could it be so?—it offers to our contemplation also certain moral bearings which seem not altogether unworthy of consideration. As already above implied to a certain extent, the course of truths does not always run smooth. Not only discoverers, but discoveries also, often pass by unheeded, or have to cope with and suffer repulses from the rocks of stolid apathy or sharp-edged jealousy, on which many a scientific speculation has become shattered—in the prosecution of which many a genius has worn out his existence, or become shipwrecked.

Of all the branches of Natural Philosophy, the history of none, perhaps, so well illustrates this variegated fate of discoveries, if not of discoverers, as the history of what by some is called the New Philosophy of Heat. Hence, although it cannot be hoped that this phase of the subject will be exhibited with sufficient clearness or prominence; nor

* A foreign academy, we believe, has recently appointed persons to write a history of science in Germany. Even if the persons so chosen satisfactorily accomplish their task, it remains a question whether a history of science in a particular country, if true to its plan, can be ever of more than very limited value.

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even that complete justice will be done to the subject in its other aspects; the following sketch of its history may yet offer some points of interest, be it to the general or to the scientific reader.

The true philosophy of heat—which considers heat as a variety of motion residing with the molecules of matter, and, hence, derives the explanation of all thermic phenomena, not through the gratuitous assumptions of inconceivable forces or inexhaustible fluids, but from the real and only necessary elements of nature, *matter* and *motion*—is encountered in more than its germ, but at the same time not free from doubtful appendages, in the ever-memorable “Inquisition Concerning the Form of Heat” included in the second part of Bacon’s *Novum Organum*. This inquisition, some years ago, was pronounced a failure by Bacon’s modern commentator and continuator; but this expression, though applicable enough in one sense, is certainly not so in the other, in which it was intended and with which we are here mainly concerned. As the model of an “interpretation of nature,” Bacon’s inquisition seems certainly faulty—whether by “interpretation” we understand, as some take it, a more or less random cross-examination of nature through haphazard reasonings, or groping experiments; or whether, on the contrary, we define it as the process of examination or verification of definite *a priori* theories, by the aid either of already-ascertained facts, or of specially-devised experiments—which last, though not the Baconian, is perhaps the truer definition. To us, Bacon’s inferences do not appear to follow from his facts; nor do they seem to have been at all arrived at (or, strictly speaking, even to be sanctioned) by the much-vaunted yet slow, and intrinsically perhaps sterile, process of induction or “interpretation,” but rather to have been simply guessed in the exercise of that much-condemned faculty of “anticipation” against which Bacon himself is never loth of inveighing, but which yet of all is really the most efficient, and, when used with caution, the most valuable instrument of discovery. Upon the whole, Bacon’s disquisition wears much the same appearance as many of the mathematical developments by which modern philosophers who aspire also to the rank of mathematicians are in the habit of proving facts or general laws which they have discovered either in the way of guessing, or of experience; but which yet they consider it incumbent upon them to support by mathematical demonstrations, generally far-fetched and often illusory. But, however that be—whether arrived at *a priori* in a moment of happy inspiration, or inferred *a posteriori*, and in the form of a *non-sequitur*, by the instrumentality of his complicated logical machinery—Bacon’s main idea, the result of his inquiry, is not wrong, as had been stated, but, on the contrary, correct. The principal passages of his inquisition whence we may gather Bacon’s views on the nature of heat are the following:—“Heat,” he says in one place (*Novum Organum*, lib. ii. ax. 13; Spedding’s transl., p. 144), “as far as regards the sense and touch of man, is a thing various and relative; inasmuch that tepid water feels hot if the hand be cold, but cold if the hand be hot.” Again, in another place (*Ibid.*, ax. 20, p. 150):—“All bodies are destroyed, or at any rate notably altered, by all strong and vehement fire and heat; whence it is quite clear that heat causes a tumult and confusion in the internal parts of a body;” from which facts, and others, more or less correctly interpreted, Bacon concludes heat to be “a motion, expansive, restrained, and acting in its strife on the smaller particles of matter” (*Ibid.*, ax. 20, p. 154). Besides these passages,—the splendour of which, in point of sagacity, appears somewhat less when considered in the *magma* in which they are imbedded, instead of in that freedom from rust in which they appear in the transcript,—the following also, suggestive of ingenious experiments, seem particularly noteworthy:—“An anvil,” Bacon observes (*Ibid.*, ax. 13, p. 142), “grows very hot under the hammer, inasmuch that, if it were made of a thin plate, it might, I suppose, with strong and continuous blows of the hammer, grow red like ignited iron. But let this be tried by experiment.” And again (*Ibid.*, ax. 12, p. 131):—“Let a burning-glass also be tried with a heat that does not emit rays or light, as that of iron or stone heated but not ignited, boiling water, and the like, and observe whether there ensue an increase of heat, as in the case of the sun’s rays.” To this last passage, which is especially striking, we shall have occasion to refer later. A few more, interesting extracts might be gathered—the pure gold which, it is well to remember, has to be extracted from among a con-

siderable mass of worthless ore. Upon the whole, it would be unwise to exaggerate the merit of Bacon in having enunciated, for what would seem the first time, the true nature of heat. The idea that heat is motion might easily be traced back to those remote ancestors of modern philosophy, the pre-Aristotelian Greek thinkers, whom Aristotle, in the phrase of Bacon, had “destroyed as Ottoman emperors do their brethren, for to reign in greater security,” but whose speculations he has yet contributed to hand down to later generations. Descartes also, as well as Goriæus,* gives, it would seem, independently, the same definition of heat as Bacon. He says (*Principia*, lib. iv., pr. 29):—“Such an agitation of the small particles of terrestrial bodies is what is called in them heat . . . especially when greater than ordinarily, or powerful enough to move the nerves of our hands sufficiently to be felt; because this denomination of heat refers only to touch,” the proper denomination being “motion.”† In another passage (*loc. cit.*, lib. iv., pr. 46), Descartes refers also the elasticity of gases to motion, which he supposes to be kept up in the “terrestrial” particles of matter by the continual vortex-motion of the “ethereal” medium in which they are immersed. To this and other quaint suppositions of Descartes on the subject of gaseous elasticity we shall soon have to recur.

Bacon’s *Novum Organum* was published in 1620, Descartes’ *Principia* in 1644. In 1675 Boyle published his tracts on the “Mechanical Origin . . . of . . . Particular Qualities,” one of which is devoted to Heat and Cold. From this essay, we have the best opportunity of gathering Boyle’s ideas on the nature of heat, which, though identical with those of Bacon and Descartes in all essential regards, on account of their greater clearness and stricter statement, will repay reproduction. “Heat,” Boyle says (*Works*, vol. iv., p. 243), “seems to consist mainly, if not only, in that mechanical affection of matter we call local motion mechanically modified, which definition, so far as I have observed, is made up of three conditions. The first of these is, that the agitation of the parts be vehement. The second is this—that the determination be very various, some particles moving towards the right, some to the left hand, some directly upwards, some downwards, and some obliquely, &c. . . . Nay, though the agitation be very various as well as vehement, there is yet a third condition required to make it calorific—namely, that the agitated particles, or at least the greatest number of them, be so minute as to be insensible.” These several distinctions between ordinary and calorific motion, of which the first is scarcely essential, are well illustrated by Boyle by the aid of examples. For instance, a nail, he observes, whilst being driven into a wall, when it moves as a whole, becomes but little hot by the stroke of the hammer; on the contrary, as soon as the nail sticks fast in the wall, then each successive stroke of the hammer will render it considerably hot. In the former case, the hammer produces straight, non-recurrent, finite, and complex, that is, ordinary motion; in the latter, infinitesimal, molecular, internally diversified, and recurrent motion, or by another word, heat. Though more precise in his definition, Boyle yet seems to have principally followed only in the footsteps of Descartes in his above statements. This appears the more distinctly from the circumstance of his making, like Descartes, a distinction between the motion of fluidity and the motion of heat. According to Boyle, and also Descartes, the fluidity of gases is owing to their particles being constantly whirled about by ethereal vortices; heat increases their agitation, as a consequence of which the particles are apt to “unfurl” from their previously “curled” state, and the mass, as a whole, has a tendency to expand (*Works*, vol. i., p. 12, and vol. v., p. 614.) It might surprise that a notion like that of particles “curled like feathers” should have ever entered the mind of man, were it not found to have become received for a considerable period—like that other hypothesis of particles shaped like hooks to explain cohesion—among the foremost of physicists.

The tradition commencing with Bacon and Descartes, and continued through Boyle, was further transmitted by Newton. His opinion on the sub-

ject of heat is given but incidentally, and in a suggestive rather than positive manner; yet there can be little doubt that it was enunciated after due consideration, and with but little reserve. This will appear from reading the following query, taken from the appendix to his *Optics*, published in 1704:—“Do not bodies and light act mutually upon one another, that is to say, bodies upon light in emitting . . . it, and light upon bodies for heating them, and putting their parts into a vibratory motion wherein heat consists?” (qu. 5.) Gaseous elasticity, Newton showed, might be explained by means of a repulsive force taken as a function of distance; but he guards himself expressly against the inference that such is its actual cause (*Principia*, lib. ii., pr. 23). The most important, perhaps, of Newton’s statements as to the nature of heat, concerning more particularly what generally goes by the name of radiant heat, will be adverted to at a later stage.

The view that heat is motion, or, to express it in the terms by which that view will be most conveniently referred to in the sequel, the *kinetic hypothesis* of heat (from *κίνησις*, motion), having thus been enunciated in a general manner by philosophers such as Bacon, Descartes, Boyle, and Newton, it became next requisite, in order to its further development, to formulate precisely the quantitative relation subsisting between the ordinary measures of motion and the generally received measures of heat. This important progress seems to have been first accomplished by Hermann in one of the chapters of his *Phoronomia*, published in 1716. With some inconsistency, like Descartes, Hermann draws a distinction between the motion which is the cause of fluidity and the motion in which heat consists; yet, in calculating the velocity of the gaseous particles, he seems to refer it altogether to heat, taking for basis the principle, thus first put forward (*loc. cit.*, p. 376), that the quantity of heat of a substance, in every case, is measured by the quantity of mass multiplied into the square of the mean velocity of its particles.* Daniel Bernoulli, in his *Hydrodynamica*, not long after—in 1738—improved upon this, in showing that the law derived by Boyle from experiment, according to which the elasticity of gases is inversely as their volume, could be accounted for upon the same principle, implying the assumption that the heat and elasticity of gases are the results of one and the same cause—viz., molecular motion (*loc. cit.*, p. 206). In this manner, Bernoulli not only explained Boyle’s experimental law, but even anticipated its slight inaccuracy, which has been experimentally established only within a very recent period. The same view of the nature and cause of gaseous elasticity, as advanced by Hermann and Bernoulli, was ably maintained, though not supported by any additional evidence, by Lomonosow, in the *Nor. Comm. Petrop.* for 1747-8. To motion Lomonosow ascribes the origin, not only of the gaseous, but also of the liquid state, as well as of evaporation. However cold, therefore, fluids or liquids may appear, according to Lomonosow they can never be devoid of heat; since their state of fluidity presupposes molecular motion, which in another shape appears as heat (*loc. cit.*, vol. i., p. 219). Lomonosow’s demonstration of his proposition, that heat is motion, shows considerable sagacity, and a clearness of view which is surprising for the epoch he lived in; but he unnecessarily restricts calorific motion only to gyration, and excludes vibration or simple progression, by which latter motion Bernoulli had yet succeeded in explaining the law of gaseous elasticity. Of a similar character to Lomonosow’s paper is one by Bordenave, published in the *Jour. de Phys.* for 1774 (vol. iv., p. 104). But, howsoever well-reasoned and suggestive, as they both came from persons more or less unknown to fame, and consisted principally in argument, none of these writings seem to have attracted any attention.

On considering the state of things till and about the year 1780, it may be asserted that, hitherto, the weightiest authorities inclined towards the kinetic theory of heat;† howsoever amongst its opponents, most of whom adopted the hypothesis of a special fluid of heat, were, perhaps, the greater number of renowned chemists and physicists, of the class who possess reputation and authority in their lifetime, but rarely leave either fame or work behind them. The discovery, however, of so-called latent and specific heat soon

* See Young’s *Lectures*, vol. i., p. 747. Sometimes Galileo also is adduced as having held the same view on heat as Bacon. It would appear, however, that Galileo attributed the cause of heat to the motion, not of ordinary matter, but of a particular igneous substance. See *Il Saggiatore*, § 48 (ed. of 1623, p. 200.)

† Locke, in saying that “heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot, so that what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion,” probably repeated but what he had read in Descartes.

* More strictly, it should be said, after “multiplied,” into the mean of the squares of the velocities. See also pp. 182-3.

† To this theory, which he designates as the Newtonian, Cavendish also, in *Phil. Trans.* for 1783, p. 313, gave his assent. Another supporter was probably the anonymous author of a book entitled “*Exper. on Light and Colours*,” with the Analogy between Heat and Motion: London, 1786, mentioned by Dr. Young.

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created a diversion in favour of the fluid theory; especially since Crawford, in his noted essays (*Exper. and Obs. on Animal Heat*, London, 1778, and, 2nd edit., 1788), had presented the hypothesis in the specious form of a more or less perfect system. Thus, Lavoisier for instance, in his memoir on heat published by himself and Laplace in 1780, still hesitated between the two rival hypotheses, as will appear from his following expressions. "Physicists," he writes (*Hist. de l'Acad.*, 1780, p. 357), "are not agreed as to what is the nature of heat. . . Some consider it as a fluid pervading all nature, and of which bodies possess a more or less quantity. . . Others believe that heat is but the result of insensible molecular vibrations . . . and is measured by the product of the mass into the square of velocity. . . We shall not pronounce upon the foregoing two hypotheses. . . Several phenomena are favourable to the last-mentioned . . . but there are others which may be better explained by means of the first. Possibly both may be true." Yet, later, in 1789, Lavoisier, in discussing the nature of heat in his *Elements of Chemistry*, though still somewhat waveringly, embraced the theory of caloric (see Eng. transl. by Kerr, p. 4)—a name invented by him and others, and by which became to be generally designated the hypothetical fluid of heat.

But the question between the two rival theories, hitherto, had been debated exclusively upon grounds more or less speculative; for the first time at the close of last century—that is, towards the end of what may be called the first epoch in the development of the kinetic theory of heat—the argument was transferred to the vantage-ground of experiment. First in the lists appeared Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, a soldier, statesman, philanthropist, and philosopher—a cosmopolite, whom America may claim by birth, England by allegiance, Bavaria by adoption, and France by marriage and death. Rumford's experiments—the date of which is 1798—were acknowledged by himself to have been far from novel or surprising; yet, as they put facts otherwise familiar enough in a new scientific light, and were made subservient to the discrimination of important scientific truths, he was, perhaps, justified in deriving from his experiments, as he expresses it, "a degree of childish pleasure," which, had the inferences flowing from them, rather than their mere curiosity, been duly acknowledged, the whole scientific world might well have shared in. The observations of Rumford referred to the production of heat by friction. It is well known to all that more or less violent friction engenders heat of more or less intensity; so that, among primitive nations, friction becomes a means for the kindling of flames, to yield either light, or warmth, or both. Similarly, in the process of boring, which is attended by friction, heat is evolved; and Rumford, being greatly struck by the high temperatures produced in the boring of cannon, set it before him to measure exactly the amount of heat thus evolved, with a view to discover, if possible, its origin. For this purpose, he caused a blunt steel borer to move with friction within a hollow brass cylinder; by which he found that, if the motion of the borer took place at the rate of some 32 revolutions per minute, for instance, he could engender, within the space of 2h. 30m., a quantity of heat sufficient to raise some 26.6 lib. avdps. of water from the temperature of 32° Fah. to that of boiling-heat, or 212° (*Essays*, London, 1800, vol. ii., p. 483). In answer to the question whence this heat is procured, it was suggested by some that it was derived from the compression of the brass chips abraded by the borer, and their consequent diminution of caloric capacity, as it is called. The quantity of metal abraded in the adduced experiment weighed but 8½ oz. troy; which, according to the above hypothesis, had their capacity for heat so much diminished by the compression they underwent that, of the heat which they contained previous to compression, they were able to give out, in the act of compression, a sufficient quantity to effect the increase of some 150° of temperature in 113 lib. of non-compressed metal, 18½ lib. of water, &c., as well as in their own substance. Considering the relative nature of these quantities, the explanation suggested must appear improbable on the face of it; also, it was disproved by experiment, and let fall to the ground—the fact being that the capacity for heat of gun-metal, before and after compression such as occurred in the above case, if at all different, is not measurably so. On the other hand, as Rumford remarks (*loc. cit.*, p. 492), "the source of the heat generated by friction in his experiments appeared evidently inexhaustible;"

and he continues (*ibid.*, p. 493), "it is hardly necessary to add that anything which any insulated body, or system of bodies, can continue to furnish without limitation, cannot possibly be a material substance; and it appears to me extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, to form any distinct idea of anything capable of being excited and communicated, in the manner the heat was excited and communicated in these experiments, except it be motion."* The natural inference that heat, being developable by friction, which is produced by motion, cannot but be itself a state of motion, had been already insisted upon by Lomonosow (*loc. cit.*, p. 214), and in the indirect support and cogency which Rumford's experiments gave to this conclusion, by disproving the only other clear hypothesis which had been suggested on the nature of heat—viz., the caloric hypothesis,—consists their principal merit. The same value attaches to the ingenious experiments, published shortly after Rumford's, in 1799, by Sir H. Davy, which, if possible, are even more conclusive against the theory of caloric. The principal of these experiments was the artificial melting of ice by the sole means of friction, every introduction of heat by any other means being guarded against. As the capacity of liquid water for heat is greater than that of ice (being nearly double), it could not by any means be pretended that the great amount of heat required to produce the liquefaction of the ice was derived from any alteration of capacity; and, as it could be procured from nowhere else, the requisite heat must have been really created by friction, if heat was a substance. The former assumption is necessarily out of question; the latter hypothesis also must consequently fall to the ground. On the other hand, as Davy observes in his essay,† (*Works*, vol. ii., p. 14), "since bodies become expanded by friction," or heat, "it is evident that their corpuscles must move;" and, conversely, it is evident also that "a motion or vibration of the corpuscles of bodies must be necessarily engendered by friction," which is but a transfer of motion; hence, Davy justly says, "we may reasonably conclude that this [very] motion or vibration is heat."

Notwithstanding the conclusiveness of experimental evidence against the caloric theory, and the weight of reason and authority on the side of the kinetic theory, towards the close of the last century the first became more and more generally accepted; until, in our own century, the very fact almost of the former existence of its rival became forgotten. Or, if remembered, as in the instance of Sir J. Leslie, writers considered themselves at liberty to refer to the theory of a Bacon, Descartes, Boyle, Newton, and Bernoulli in language like this:—"In the infancy of science heat was supposed to consist in certain intestine vibrations; and this opinion, however vague and undefined, has still some adherents. . . . But the shapeless hypothesis will not bear a strict examination. In reality it explains nothing; it throws out a delusive gleam, and then leaves us in tenfold darkness." (*Inquiry into the Nature of Heat*, London, 1804, p. 139). Thus, neither the mere authority attaching to the names of the earlier advocates of this theory; nor the mathematical development and applications which, later, it had received at the hands of Hermann and Bernoulli; nor, finally, the indirect support derived from the experiments of Rumford and Davy; availed to secure, if not its triumph, at least its toleration. But there was one great philosopher at least, whose lustre (unlike the usual fate of celebrities) brightens instead of dims from year to year, and who, undismayed by its unpopularity, upheld, at the beginning of this century, boldly and explicitly, the hypothesis of Bacon. Speculative, yet sober, rational and far-sighted more than almost any of his predecessors or successors in philosophy, Dr. Young was to be expected to be found on the side of truth and reason, howsoever proscribed from the schools. Already in his essay "On the Theory of Light and Colours," of the year 1802, from which Optics date a new and brilliant era, Dr. Young had espoused the cause of the Baconian theory, whose impending resuscitation he thus early foretold:—"It was long an established doctrine," he states (*Works*, vol. i., p. 156), "that heat consists in the vibrations of the particles of bodies, and is capable of being transmitted by undulations through an apparent vacuum. This opinion has been of late very much abandoned . . . but it seems to have been neglected without any good reason, and will probably soon recover its popularity." In his *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* published some five years later, and which are, perhaps, the only

treatise in which that science is really philosophically expounded, Young declares his views and conclusions more at large; and with their reproduction will fitly be closed this summarized account of the first epoch in the history of the kinetic theory of heat.

"This discussion," Young says, in concluding one of his chapters (*loc. cit.*, vol. i., 653), "naturally leads us to an examination of the various theories which have been formed respecting the nature of heat—a subject upon which the popular opinion seems to have been lately led away by very superficial considerations. The facility with which the mind conceives the existence of an independent substance, liable to no material alterations, except those of its quantity and distribution, especially when an appropriate name and a place in the order of the simplest elements has been bestowed upon it, appears to have caused the most eminent chemical philosophers to overlook some insuperable difficulties attending the hypothesis of caloric. . . . The circumstances which have been already stated, respecting the production of heat by friction, appear to afford an unanswerable confutation of the whole of this doctrine. If the heat is neither received from the surrounding bodies, . . . nor derived from the quantity already accumulated in the bodies themselves, . . . there is no alternative but to allow that heat must be actually generated by friction; and, if it is generated out of nothing, it cannot be matter, nor even an immaterial or semi-material substance. . . . If heat is not a substance, it must be a quality; and this quality can only be motion . . . [or] consist in a minute vibratory motion of the particles of bodies. . . . It is easy to imagine that such vibrations may be excited in the component parts of bodies, by percussion, by friction, or by the destruction of the equilibrium of cohesion and repulsion* . . . in consequence of chemical change . . . ; [as, on the other hand,] it is extremely easy to imagine the attraction [or chemical affinity] between two or three bodies to be modified by the agitation into which their component parts are thrown [by heat, if it be motion] . . . Analogies are certainly favourable to the opinion of the vibratory nature of heat, which has been sanctioned by the greatest philosophers of past times, and by the most sober reasoners of the present. Those, however, who look with unqualified reverence to the dogmas of the modern schools of chemistry, will probably long retain a partiality for the convenient, but superficial and inaccurate, modes of reasoning which have been founded on the favourite hypothesis of the existence of caloric as a special substance; but it may be presumed, that in the end, a careful and repeated examination of the facts, which have been adduced in confutation of that system, will make a sufficient impression on the minds of the cultivators of chemistry to induce them to listen to a less objectionable theory."

(To be continued.) C. K. A.

M. GRATIOLET ON MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

WE give, as we promised to do last week, two or three extracts from this discourse, doubly important at the present time, as it bears so directly upon questions which for some time past have been so warmly debated here. Our translation is as literal as we have found it possible to make it. Passing over the introduction, we begin by giving M. Gratiolet's opinion of the brain of apes and man:—

"In the apes the brain, prolonged backwards above the cerebellum, covers it completely. The olfactory lobes are reduced to a small tractus; and this excessive reduction is in no way the consequence of the surrounding medium, all apes being aerial. There is an enormous posterior cornu with lateral ventricles, and it occupies all the interior of the posterior lobes of the hemispheres. In truth this fact has been denied by Professor Owen; but his error is obvious (*son erreur saute aux yeux*). The anterior commissure has no longer any connexion with the olfactory lobes—it disappears entirely into the posterior lobes of the brain. Lastly, the optic nerve, which in the other mammalia is carried into a centre of automatism—the tubercula quadrigemina—no longer sends to these tubercles but a small branch, and disappears almost entirely in the cerebral hemispheres, the organs of intelligence. . . .

"Man, in the general traits of his cerebral organization, completely approaches the apes. The brain, prolonged behind, completely covers

* See also *Phil. Trans.* for 1804, p. 156.

† "On Heat, Light, and the Combinations of Light." This essay was published by Davy at the age of twenty.

* To a force of repulsion, similar in nature to gravity, Young referred, amongst others, the elasticity of gases (see *Lect.*, vol. i., p. 612).

the cerebellum, and goes beyond it in many cases. The olfactory nerves are rudimentary, and much more reduced even than in the apes. The lateral ventricle has also a posterior cornu—a little less large, it is true, than in the apes. The anterior commissure has no connexion with the olfactory lobes, and loses itself completely in the posterior lobes of the brain. Finally, the optic nerve sends but a very small branch to the optic tubercles, and penetrates by infinitely multiplied expansions into the interior of the cerebral hemispheres.

"Thus the encephalon of man and that of apes present a typical resemblance; and this resemblance is exclusive—man resembles the ape, and the ape only. These analogies can be pursued yet farther. The surface of the brain of the man is folded, and the folds or convolutions are grouped in a constant order. This order is the same in the apes, excepting some differences of detail which do not alter the general plan.

"Comparative anatomy demonstrates these analogies; all the differences relate to secondary characteristics—the volume, complication, and reciprocal proportions of the parts. But these differences alter in nothing the unity of the type; they are attested by visible and incontestable facts, and to deny them is to refuse all evidence.

"These are the facts which the physiological school invokes; and the facts are real. We have followed the comparison as far as possible. I repeat, the facts invoked are true; but are they all the truth? Besides these avowed resemblances, there are differences not so readily acknowledged. But does it not seem to you that a truth incomplete and truncated is a near neighbour of error?

"It is a law without exception in natural history that like develops itself in a like manner. The order of the serial development of species is conformable to the order of embryonic development in the same natural family. Every exception to this rule constitutes an unexampled anomaly—a veritable prodigy—a prodigy realized by man.

"The brain of an adult man, we have said, is similar to that of an ape; and, nevertheless, it is developed in some respects in an entirely different manner. Thus, for instance, the folds in the brain of an ape appear firstly in the inferior lobes, and lastly in the frontal ones. In man the inverse of this takes place—the frontal folds are the first to appear. From this result perpetual differences during foetal life; and man, in this respect, presents an irresolvable exception to the general rule. Thus at no epoch is this human brain typically so like an ape's brain—actually an ape's brain. One can make of material man neither a kingdom, a division, a class, an order, nor a family of an order. He is apart from the beings which most resemble him. He appears—pardon the expression—to the eyes of the naturalist who would class him with the apes, as an anomaly."

M. Gratiolet next discourses on the hand:—

"The hand of an ape—and, in applying this term, we are almost afraid lest we should be speaking blasphemy—the hand of an anthropoid ape is but a prehensile hook. In the hand of a *guenon* or a *macaque* the thumb has no liberty, its tendon emanating from that which bends the other fingers; the flexions of all these extremities are simultaneous; but, in default of independence, it has much force. Is this liberty of the thumb, which is wanting in the small apes, present in the anthropoids? Does the tendon which moves it, abutting on a distinct muscle, permit it to move more freely? Far from it;—this tendon is lost, and the force of the thumb disappears; the organ, instead of being perfected, is degraded; scarcely can the long hooked fingers, when bent, touch one by one the ungual extremity of the thumb. The nail which terminates them is short, deformed, inflexible—it is already a claw. It would be difficult to imagine an organ worse adapted to the exercise of the sense of touch. But this hand, so imperfect for this purpose, which is not its proper one, how admirably is it adapted to the special wants of a tree-dwelling ape! with what precision does it adapt itself—curving in all its parts—to the cylindrical boughs! and what force does it possess when used as a hook whereby to hang! Besides, this hand, corresponding in its movements with those of the posterior members, is, after all, but the habitual organ of a quadrupedal locomotion. The apes are always ill at ease on the ground; their true resting-place is the uneven surface of the branches of trees. In reality, the hand is free only when the animal is at rest; and this liberty reduces itself to the movements of brutish prehension.

"What a difference is there in the hand of man! The thumb becomes larger; it acquires a prodigious

force, and a freedom almost without bounds. Its tactile ball opposes itself, with complete independence, simultaneously, or turn by turn, to those of all the other fingers. These, covered at their extremities with elastic nails, realize all the conditions of an organ proper to measure the intensity of pressure. The palm of the hand of the ape can only apply itself to a cylinder; that of the human hand is able to hollow itself into a longitudinal gutter, or to fashion itself into a cup, in such a manner that it can apply itself to spherical surfaces. From a simple prehensile organ it becomes a measuring instrument; from a hook it becomes a compass—an expression used by Blainville—and the compass presupposes the geometrician;" and M. Gratiolet concludes this sentence with the following passage, which is too good to be spoiled by translating: "*Elle saisissait jusque-là le sol ou l'aliment; désormais, passez-moi le mot, elle pourra saisir aussi des idées.*"

M. Gratiolet then passes on to the symbolism of the face, remarking, in the first instance, that, anatomically, the heads of man and ape resemble each other completely. He then enlarges upon the profound differences in the realized types.

Touching upon negroes *en passant*, we get M. Gratiolet's opinion on the "Negro's Place in Nature." "Do these races [*i. e.*, the negroes and certain other degraded races] form a passage between man and the apes? No—a thousand times no! Their deformity even protests against such an assertion. Far from dwindling down, the human characteristics become more decided and even exaggerated in their case. This lobe of the ear, these nostrils, these lips, which are the exclusive character of man, are developed even to deformity. . . . Everything in the negro's degraded face protests against this impious assertion." . . .

We regret that we have no more space at our disposal to reproduce the brilliant wind-up of this valuable discourse. Let us not forget to remark, however, that M. Gratiolet's *pronunciamento* on these important questions—and his opinion, we take it, is the French opinion the most worth having—was delivered at the Sorbonne at one of those *FREE Soirées Scientifiques* the like of which we would gladly see established here.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE report of the last meeting of the Astronomical Society, in another column, contains many points of interest. We trust that the grounds on which the Astronomer-Royal recommends that an expedition should be at once set on foot to explore Sabrina Land will meet with the attention of the authorities. It seems it is absolutely necessary—if this century is not to be disgraced by missing the opportunity afforded by the coming transits to attack anew the noblest problem of astronomy—that observations must be made in that region; and failure should not be risked by our present imperfect knowledge of it.

SOME of our readers may be aware that a scientific expedition to the Holy Land, conducted by himself, has been equipped by the Duc de Luynes, well known in France for the princely use he makes of his princely income. Its chief object is the solution of the unsolved or doubtful problems connected with the Dead Sea. The geologist of the party is M. Louis Lartet, son of the eminent paleontologist, who has laboured so successfully upon the evidences of pre-historic man yielded by the sepulchral and ossiferous caves in France. It would appear, from a brief communication made by M. Daubrée to the Academy of Sciences at its last meeting, that the exploration has opened very auspiciously. On landing at Beyrout, the Duc de Luynes and his friends discovered cave or breccia deposits, abounding in flint knives and fossil bones, bearing the usual marks of having passed through the hands of ancient savage man. The details have not been communicated by M. Daubrée—nothing, indeed, beyond the bare announcement. According to M. Vougué, flint knives have been discovered in a cave at Bethlehem; and they have also been found in considerable abundance on Mount Sinai. The Bethlehem cave will doubtless be thoroughly investigated by the Duc de Luynes's expedition before it leaves the valley of the Jordan.

We announce elsewhere that Mr. Herschel will read a paper on Meteoric Astronomy at the meeting of the Astronomical Society on Friday next. A paper on this subject, which is one of such rapidly growing interest, will, we doubt not, lead to a strong muster of all interested in such matters.

EXPERIMENTS have been lately made at the Kew Observatory by Mr. Balfour Stewart, with the object of determining the freezing-point of mercury by means of an air-thermometer. Preparatory to this the instrument was employed in order to ascertain anew the change of the elastic force of a constant volume of dry atmospheric air between 32° F. and 212° F., and it was found that, if the pressure of such air be equal to unity at 32°, it will be equal to 1.36728 at 212°. This increase differs slightly from that given by Regnault, which is 1.3665. The freezing-point of mercury, like that of water, was found to be constant, and to denote a temperature equal to —37°93 F. These experiments have been conducted with great care: so that we have now three points which may be made use of in graduating thermometers—viz., the freezing-point of mercury, and the freezing and boiling-points of water.

THE *Chemical News*, quoting from the *Quarterly Journal of Science* for April, tells of some interesting application of the electric light and spectrum-analysis in Paris, where the former appears to have permanently taken its place amongst theatrical properties. The celebrated optician Duboscq has devised some marvellous imitations of lightning and of the rainbow. The former is obtained by a concave mirror, in the focus of which are the two carbon poles of a powerful battery nearly in contact, and so adjusted that, when the mirror is rapidly moved in the hand, the poles touch for a brief interval, and flash a dazzling beam of light across the stage. The zig-zag effect of lightning, and its peculiar blue colour, are very perfectly imitated by this means. But more wonderful than this is the rainbow. In the representation of the opera of "Moïse," it is requisite, in the first act, to introduce a rainbow; and this has hitherto been effected either by painting, or by projecting the image on the scene from a magic-lantern with a coloured slide. In the latter case the stage had to be darkened in order to allow the rainbow to be seen; and this, of course, destroyed the illusion. M. Duboscq, by a happy modification of his spectrum apparatus, and by employing a curved, instead of a straight, slit, and a small angled prism, has succeeded in projecting the very brilliant electric spectrum on the scene, with the proper curvature and the identical colours of the real rainbow; and this is of such a vividness that it is plainly visible in the full light of the stage.

A DISCOVERY of the highest archaeological interest has been made at Milan by M. Rossi, who, thanks to his careful researches into the archives of the cathedral, and to a letter of St. Ambrose which he was fortunate enough to discover, has found not only the tombs of Saints Jervais and Protas, whose bodies were brought to the cathedral by St. Ambrose in the year 386, but the tomb and remains of St. Ambrose himself. Between the two tombs, under a marble slab, were found a vase containing coagulated blood and several pieces of marble. When these latter were fitted together they formed the base and a part of a small column of antique workmanship, which fully bears out the tradition of the death of the martyrs.

WE have received from Messrs. Williams and Norgate the last published part of Siebold's and Kolliker's *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie*. Among the beautifully-illustrated papers which it contains we may point out one by Dr. H. Landois, on the Blood of Insects.

THE following are the arrangements for the Friday evening meetings at the Royal Institution to the end of the present session:—April 8, Dr. Percy, F.R.S., "On recent Improvements in the Smelting of Iron and the Manufacture of Steel;" April 15, Prof. Abel, F.R.S., "On the Chemical History and Application of Gun-cotton;" April 22, Prof. Blackie, "On Lycurgus;" April 29, Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., "On the Question whether there be any Proof of the Existence of Atoms;" May 6, Prof. Roscoe, F.R.S., "On Indium and recent Discoveries in Spectrum-Analysis;" May 13, Mr. Scott Russell, F.R.S., "On the Mechanical Nature and Uses of Gun-cotton;" May 20, Mr. Nasmyth, "On Day and Night in the Moon;" May 27, Mr. R. S. Poole, "On Greek Art, as Illustrated by Coins;" June 3, Prof. Frankland, F.R.S.; June 10, Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S. The next course of lectures will be given by Prof. Helmholtz, F.R.S., "On the Natural Law of the Conservation of Energy," commencing on the 5th inst.

WE are glad to be able to contradict the announcement made by a contemporary of the death of Mr. Charles Waterton, the well-known naturalist. At the same time we welcome the warm appreciation of his worth which characterizes the happily pre-obituary notice.

2 APRIL, 1864.

M. LUTHER has communicated to M. Le Verrier's *Bulletin* some remarks relating to M. Pogson's new planet. It is certain that the positions of *Concordia* and *Galatea* were different from that of *Sappho* on the 2nd February; but there are other almost-lost asteroids—*Freia* for instance—and M. Luther considers it possible that *Sappho* may be *Freia*.

IN the March number of the *Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie* M. Charles Robin continues his memoir on the various modes of origin of organized substances in general, and of anatomical elements in particular.

THE last number of the *Revue Archéologique* contains a long examination by M. Henri Martin into the truth of the predictions of eclipses mentioned in various ancient authors. With regard to those of Thales and Helicon, and the prediction of the lunar eclipse by Sulpicius Gallus, he rejects them entirely.

IN consequence of the largely increasing number of members who of late attend the meetings of the Archæological Institute, it has been found necessary to engage the long room of the Arundel Society for the monthly meetings. Among the papers read last night were: "Some Remarks on a curious Tilting Helm exhibited by General Lefroy," by the Hon. R. Curzon; and "Some Notes on Ancient Irish Sun-Dials," by Mr. Geo. Du Noyer. Some discussion also took place in reference to the disgraceful destruction of the fine old church of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, which was removed some years since to make way for the railway-station. Several other subjects were discussed, of which we shall give an account in our next number.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening last, a new barometer, with a scale of long range, was exhibited by Mr. Hicks of Hatton Garden. The barometer consists of a tube hermetically sealed at the upper end, but open at the lower end, the upper half of the tube being of smaller sectional area than the lower one. A sufficient quantity of mercury being poured in, and the tube reversed, the column of mercury distributes itself in the two portions of the tube, so as to assume a length corresponding to the weight of the atmosphere at the time. It is obvious that, if the tube was of one diameter from the top to the bottom, the column of mercury which would be supported at a given time would no longer be supported when the pressure of the air decreased, and the column could only be shortened by a certain portion running out of the bottom; but the difference of diameter in the upper and lower portions of the tube (in the new barometer) enables the excess in length, instead of running out, to spread laterally. If, for instance, the pressure of the air diminishes so that it is capable of supporting only a column shorter by one inch than before, in the ordinary barometer the mercury sinks one inch only, but in Mr. Hicks's barometer the fall, according to the relative area of the two tubes, may be increased to almost any extent. Thus, supposing the sectional areas of the upper and lower portions of the tube to be such that one inch of mercury in the upper fills only nine-tenths of an inch in the lower, it is clear that, if ten inches be withdrawn from the upper tube, they will only fill nine inches of the lower portion of the tube, and thus, while the whole column is shortened one inch, the surface of the mercury in the upper tube will be lowered ten inches; or, in other words, for every change of one inch in the length of the barometric column a range of ten inches is obtained. The smaller the difference between the diameter of the tubes, the greater will be the range obtained. The method by which Mr. Hicks practically obtains the scale for each of his barometers is the placing it and a standard barometer in connexion with the receiver of an air-pump, and, observing the fall in each case, he graduates accordingly. Mr. Hicks also adopts an ingenious method of measuring the length of the barometric column itself, and thus gets readily a standard barometer which is well adapted for mountain measurement, inasmuch as the difficulties of the cistern and its necessary corrections is got rid of. This he effects by graduating from the centre both ways. By means of two verniers reading to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch, he takes the two readings of the distance from the central point, adds them together, and the total is the correct length of the barometric column at the time. Mr. Hicks also exhibited a mercurial maximum thermometer of novel and simple construction.

M. CAROURS has presented an important memoir to the Paris Academy on the respiration of fruits, to which we hope to return.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LAKE-BASINS—GLACIER-EROSION HYPOTHESIS.

21, Park Crescent, Portland Place, 22nd March, 1864.

THE objections which I urged against the glacier-erosion hypothesis in reference to the absence of lake-basins in the transverse valleys of the southern side of the Himalayahs may be summarized thus:—

1. That in the same river-valley a string of successive lakes may be found, the excavation of the basins of which is not compatible with the glacier-erosion hypothesis; while they present characters in common with lake-basins occurring in regions which were intensely glacialized. Witness the string of lakes in the valley of the Jordan compared with the Lago Maggiore and Lago di Garda.

2. That, taking a series of consecutive, transverse valleys having had great glaciers, certain of them presented deep and capacious lake-basins, while others have none such—e. g., the valleys of the ancient glaciers of Rivoli and Ivrea.

3. That the divergently forked form of certain of these lake-basins, like the Lago di Como, opposed to the course of the glacier, is inconsistent with the hypothesis of erosion—but consistent with that of pre-existing fissures or hollows which determined the course of the glacier, instead of being scooped out by it.

4. That the excavation of deep hollows (the lake-basins) in the mouths of transverse valleys near their termination does not consist with observation on the known effects of existing glaciers; and that the dynamical *rationale* of the assumed process is so problematical as to demand—what it has not yet had—a demonstration that it is even mechanically possible.

The inference which I drew from all the facts was, that, in the Alps, so far from having scooped out the great lake-basins, the glaciers had acted conservatively in preventing them from being silted up; and *vice versa* in the Himalayahs.

Let us now see how Mr. Jukes meets these objections in his rejoinder (READER, 12th March). To the first, virtually he makes no reply. Regarding the second he is silent; and equally so regarding the third, which certainly seems a difficulty in the way of the glacier-erosion hypothesis. With the fourth he does not close; but he comprehensively meets them all with what are to be refutatory of all—namely, sections, longitudinal and transverse, of lake-basins, *protracted to the true scale*. It is clear that Mr. Beete Jukes rests much weight on this expedient, seeing that in his first letter (READER, 6th February) he commends it to the attention of Mr. Ball; that, in his second, he refers to it four times in italics; that he has not hesitated to hint that so eminent a mathematician and physical geologist as Mr. Hopkins was misled by his eye when he wrote, in consequence of not having been sufficiently familiar with the corrective effect of the expedient; and, finally, that he has obligingly sent to me lake-basin sections, longitudinal and transverse, protracted to the *true scale*, in order to enlighten me on the subject. In short, it is a survey-expedient, of which the rest of mankind, by going to school, had better learn something as soon as possible. It is, therefore, worth the while ascertaining what is its argumentative force in the present discussion.

Let us apply it to the case of the Lago Maggiore. Mr. Jukes accepts the data given in my letter (READER, 5th March)—namely, that the bottom of the lake opposite Santa Catterina is 2605 feet below the level at Sesto Calende, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, where the glacier was delivered on the plain and the moraine deposited. He protracts these data to *true scale*, and finds that the result would be a gradient of 1 in 26, or an angle of only 2° ; and, "as every practical geologist knows that it requires a good long section to enable him to distinguish between a dip of 2° and perfect horizontality," he appears to think that the expedient has disposed of the difficulty. My objection was epitomized thus:—"Could (in the given case) the *vis a tergo*, under the conditions of the problem, have propelled the bottom stratum of ice up such an incline?" Mr. Jukes seizes upon the dip, but leaves the other conditions out of sight. They may be stated thus: Given a glacier of definite thickness confined in a bed depressed below its terminus—required the *vis a tergo* to overcome the resistance and raise it continually along a slope $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length to a vertical height of nearly half a mile. The known plastic property of glacier ice in motion is further to be borne in mind—namely, that it behaves like a river,

thinning out where the inclination is steep with considerable velocity, and accumulating in thickness where the slope and velocity are diminished. Is Mr. Beete Jukes prepared to demonstrate that the ice in the bottom of the Lago Maggiore, under the given conditions, could move at all, and if so, by what forces? If it could not move, it could not erode. The insignificance of the slope, upon which Mr. Jukes appears to rest so much, would augment the resistance from friction by protracting the surface, but in nowise nullify the vertical height to be surmounted or the resistances involved in the problem. The argument is here purposely restricted to a single bearing of the question; but there are many others in the case where the mechanical objections are equally adverse to the erosion hypothesis.

As I have been desirous throughout to restrict the discussion to the glacier-erosion hypothesis of lake-basins, this is the only essential point in Mr. Jukes's remarks to which I have to reply. But there are some minor matters which require notice. Mr. Jukes says: "I stated that I could myself show that the hypothesis of the formation of the alpine valleys by fracture, without erosion, involved a physical impossibility." (READER, 12th March, p. 333, col. 1.) My readers will bear in mind that such a hypothesis has not been maintained by me. I have throughout the discussion argued that the perpendicular or transverse valleys of mountain chains have been caused by fissures of upheaval, enlarged by erosion. To cite a passage: "So far as I am aware, no attempt has yet been made to investigate how much of the expansion of a transverse valley near the axis of a lofty chain like the Himalayah is due to a fissure of upheaval, and how much to subsequent erosion." Again: "The fractures, fissures, &c., have determined the direction in which the subsequent abrading and denuding causes have operated." (READER, 27 February, p. 269, col. 1.) A case in point is presented by the great N.E. and S.W. rectilinear fault (referred to by Mr. Jukes) which extends from Cardigan Bay through the Tal-y-Llyn valley, the Bala-lake and Corwen, on to the neighbourhood of Chester, disclosed for a distance of 65 miles. According to Professor Ramsay, there is an invariable downthrow throughout its course on the N.W. side, which, estimated by the measured thickness of the rocks at Careg-Clysog, amounts there to the high figure of 12,000 feet of vertical dislocation. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 164.) Along the southern division of this fault, the greatest ascertained one in Britain, is situated the precipitous valley of Tal-y-Llyn, and on the northern portion the Bala-lake, the largest lake-basin in Wales. In this instance the gap of the valley, and the lake-basin, although not continuous, are coincident with the line of the dislocation, which appears to have determined the direction in which the erosive and denuding causes acted. (*Vide Geol. Survey Maps*, Nos. 59 and 74.) The accurate determination of the phenomena of this great dislocation, in the investigation of which Mr. Beete Jukes had a large share, is one of the very numerous and invaluable results of the labours of the Geological Survey. But it is at the same time to be borne in mind that it was the advanced progress of geological science which led to the survey, not the survey to the science.

Mr. Jukes spiritedly commenced with the forms of knight-errantry; then he resorted for a phrase in his rejoinder to the prize-ring; and, finally, in his supplement for another, to a peculiar American colloquialism, which has, on this occasion, for the first time I believe, been imported into the language of scientific controversy. It is open to Mr. Jukes to apply the term "tall talk," as he has constructively done, to an expression used by himself. "We might as well expect, as Mr. Darwin says, 'the very bowels of the earth to rush out' from such openings." (READER, 6th Feb.) But it is wholly inadmissible that he should arbitrarily couple together detached phrases in inverted commas, as if they had been so used by another, in order to make out a case suited to the epithet. The expression "profound abysses penetrating into the bowels of the earth" was not employed by me; it issues from Mr. Jukes. Nor have I anywhere characterized as a "boast" anything stated by him. The Atlantic Ocean has a maximum width of 5400 miles, with a maximum ascertained depth of 46,236 feet, being about $8\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. A hydrographer would hardly be chargeable with exaggeration by designating the extreme depth as vast or enormous, for no other terms are ever applied to it. The Lago Maggiore, in an intramontane valley where only about three miles

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wide, is nearly half a mile deep. Is there any exaggeration in applying the term "profound abyss" to such a considerable depth under such circumstances? And so with regard to the simple expressions "upheaval" and "convulsion," to which Mr. Beete Jukes objects as not having that precise "geometrical meaning" which his rigorous logic demands. If it be admitted that mountains like the Andes and Himalayah do exist, I am at a loss to conceive how they could have attained their present altitude without upheaval; or, if paroxysmal disturbances be supposed to have taken place in the crust of the earth, how they could have occurred without implying convulsion. It might require some skill to frame the geometrical definition of a terrestrial convulsion.

With the exception of a single allusion (READER, March 5, p. 302, col. 3) I have excluded from my part of the discussion the view put forward and so ably handled by Mortillet, that the lake-basins of Lombardy existed in the Pliocene period, and remained open during such a protracted term as to have been gradually silted up; that the glaciers, in their low descent into the plains of the Po, scoured them out, and then, after their retreat, left them open to form the lakes as we now see them. This theory has at length been adopted by Gastaldi, the Nestor of the Italian glacialists, whose accession invests it with much additional weight. The dynamical difficulties which oppose it in the mechanical aspect are very formidable, and it has only been resorted to as the sole means of explaining the deposits of "Alluvions anciennes" which fringe the Italian lake-basins, underlie the moraines, and extend plainwards beyond them. I leave it undiscussed, as it has no immediate connexion with the subject which was more immediately before me—namely, the comparison between the transverse valleys of the Alps and Himalayah. Up to a certain point it agrees with my views as to the condition of things in the transverse valleys of the Himalayahs before the lake-basins—assumed to have existed in them—were silted up. H. FALCONER.

P.S.—It is needful that I should mention one fact in self-defence. The glacier-erosion hypothesis of the origin of lake-basins was discussed at a public meeting of the Geological Society, held on the 5th March, 1862, when Professor Ramsay's memoir was read, Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., in the chair. The Geological Society of London does not, like the Geological Society of Paris and the Royal Geographical Society, publish, in its proceedings, reports of the discussions held at its meetings. On that occasion I urged, and at considerable length, the whole of the arguments which I have repeated here, and before the Geographical Society, against the glacier-erosion hypothesis; but not all the illustrations. The contradictory evidence, yielded by the Himalayahs, drawn from my own observations, and by tropical mountains generally, as exhibited by maps, together with the generalization, whether sound or unsound, founded upon it, was then brought forward by me. In proof, I appeal to the Chairman and Fellows. The discussion was not a tame one; those who were present will not have wholly forgotten it. If, therefore, your readers should detect a correspondence between my arguments on the question and those which have appeared—tropical mountains inclusive—in any work published afterwards, they will be so good as to bear in mind that in this matter I am not a borrower. I hold that views promulgated in a discussion at a public meeting of a leading chartered scientific society have a right, as between its Fellows, of quasi-publication till such time as that society publishes reports of its discussions. H. F.

RAY ABSORPTION & TRANSMUTATION

Oxford, March 27.

IN your account of Professor Plücker and Dr. Wüllner's paper, read before the Royal Society on March 3rd, there occurs a point which I beg leave to notice in your columns for several reasons.

Professor Plücker and Dr. Wüllner, according to your report, describe in their paper the "channeled" appearance of the luminous lines of gaseous spectra in certain cases. Now, in the first place, I would remark that a similar observation has been made some time ago by Professor Kirchhoff, and is mentioned in his memoir. He has also accounted for the phenomenon, showing that the dark lines which produce the "channeled" appearance of the luminous bands intersected by them, are owing to the absorption which the exterior layers of the gas exercise upon the light emitted by the interior

layers. But there are two other important points associated with this phenomenon which, so far as I am aware, have hitherto not been noticed. The dark lines adverted to above were found, namely, by Professor Kirchhoff to be fringed by luminous borders, whilst the dark lines themselves correspond exactly in position to the luminous lines ordinarily emitted by sodium flames. Now the rays emitted by these luminous borders cannot but represent, I believe, the rays emitted by the interior layers of the flame, as transmuted within the exterior layers. From this two important inferences may be made to follow:—Firstly, the relation which subsists between ray-absorption and ray-emission has been likened, for the first time, it appears, by Euler, with what occurs in the case of sound-waves and strings, which are found to take up principally sounds, emitted by some other sounding body, the periods of which correspond to those of their own principal notes. Now this simile, though correct enough in the main, I believe does not apply in one important respect. Whilst it is found, namely, that, in the case of strings, the sounds emitted in consequence of the incidence of sound-waves having the same periods as the principal notes of the strings are really these principal notes, in the case of rays a very different result obtains. For, though it is found that bodies absorb principally such rays which they themselves are capable of emitting under certain as yet not very accurately defined circumstances, it is not found that the rays emitted in the act, or consequent upon absorption, are really those which correspond to what, in the case of strings, are called principal notes. For instance, solutions or solids which produce definite bands of absorption in ordinary spectra, corresponding, as has been found in many cases, to the luminous lines emitted by them when self-luminous, do not emit light capable of being resolved into such lines in the act of absorption. On the contrary, the light absorbed in such cases is most probably changed into invisible rays. In the case of Professor Kirchhoff's observations a similar fact may be noticed. The luminous fringes, namely, surrounding the dark lines, and before traced back to absorption as their origin, evidently differ, though but slightly, as to wave-length from the rays from which they are produced; they are therefore not what may be called, following the precedent of strings, the principal ray-notes of incandescent sodium-vapour. Secondly, and this appears to me the most interesting point of all resulting from these observations, it is found that the dark lines first noticed by Professor Kirchhoff as taking, in certain cases, the place of the proper bright lines in the spectra of gases, are surrounded on both sides by luminous borders. The rays emitted by these luminous borders, as before stated, represent the absorbed rays, as re-emitted after absorption. Now, in my paper *On the Transmutation of Spectral Rays*, now printing in the Reports of the British Association for 1863, and of which an abstract has appeared in your columns, I stated it as probable that, by allowing rays to be incident on flames, they might be made to emit rays, traceable to the absorption of some of the incident rays as their cause, but the refrangibility of which would yet exceed that of the incident rays. The observations of Professor Kirchhoff, now extended by Professor Plücker and Dr. Wüllner, seem, if properly interpreted, to corroborate the probability of this surmise. For it is seen in those observations that the rays absorbed in the exterior layers are re-emitted by them, partly with diminished, but partly also with increased refrangibility, as is evident from their appearing on both sides of the dark lines.

C. K. AKIN.

P.S. I profit by this opportunity to call your attention to a statement in your report of Professor Tyndall's late lecture at the Royal Institution. I suppose it was only by inadvertence that you said, "Such a change of period [or of invisible, less refrangible, into visible rays,] Professor Tyndall believes, occurs when a platinum wire is heated to whiteness by a hydrogen flame," &c. For, in your own columns of September 26th, 1863, that explanation, communicated by me for the first time to the British Association last year at Newcastle, was published in my name—a fact which I cannot but believe Professor Tyndall has adverted to.

THE MUSICAL SCALE.

Colney Hatch Park, 28 March.

THOSE who are interested in perfecting the Musical Scale on the principles explained in your last number may be glad to know that they can readily hear the effect of playing a justly intoned

scale and chords, in lieu of the usual tempered tones, by visiting General T. Perronet Thompson's Enharmonic Organ, "in the Sunday School Chapel, 10, Jewin Street, Aldersgate. The place is open to the public (gratuitously), at noon, on Wednesdays, when Miss Northcote, the blind artist, performs for an hour; and from two P.M. till four on Mondays, and five on Saturdays, for inspection and general practice." This organ—which has forty distinct tones to each octave, "presents the power of performing correctly in twenty-one keys (with major and minor to each to as many as five flats), and has a correction for changes of temperature," with a double swell—will well repay a careful examination. It is fully described in the General's shilling pamphlet called "Just Intonation," which has already reached a seventh edition, and is full to overflowing of curious information on the science of music. ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academy of Sciences, March 14.—THE following papers were read:—Burdin—"On the Relative Economy in the Use of Steam and Hot Air as compared with the Amount of Fuel consumed." Sylvester—"On the Limit of the Number of Real Roots of a class of Algebraic Equations." Cahours—"On the Respiration of Fruits." Resal—"Researches on the Motion of Projectiles in Firearms based on the Mechanical Theory of Heat." Scheurer-Kestner—"Theoretical Researches on Leblanc's Method of Manufacturing Soda" (continuation). Chacornac—"On the Increase of Density in the Interior Layers of the Atmosphere of the Sun." Pelouze—"Method of Warming Carriages by the Heat generated by Friction." Civiale—"On the Application of Photography to Physical Geography and Geology." Kekulé—"On the Atomicity of the Elements." Renou—"On the Lunar Halos of the 21st February, 1864." Girard—"On the Difficulties Attendant on the Separation of the Sulphates by Means of Alcohol." Rarchaert—"On a Method of Coupling applicable to Articulated Locomotives." A letter from M. Favart, giving an account of the fall of an aërolite in December last, was read. M. Flourens presented a work which he has just published, the title of which is "Examination of Mr. Darwin's Work on the Origin of Species." A note from M. de Vibraye, which accompanied a donation of objects found in the drift, in caves, and in osseous breccia, was communicated.

March 21.—The following papers were read:—Flourens—"On a Case of Longevity in the Papal States: a Woman who died at the Age of 122." Daubrée—"On an Osseous Breccia containing worked Flints found in the Caves of Syria." Ramon de la Sagra—"Results obtained at Cuba by the Use of Sulphurous Acid Gas, Phosphate of Ammonia, and Liquid Ammonia in the Preparation of Sugar from the Cane;" "On the Productiveness of Marriages in the Towns in the Interior of the Island of Cuba." Tremaux—"On the Transformations of Man at the Present Time." Hollar—"On the Temporal Bone and its Homologues in Vertebrate Animals." Budge—"On the Action of the Spinal Marrow, and the Great Sympathetic Nerve on the Motions of the Bladder." Rochard—"On the Pathogeny and Treatment of Ringworm." Tripier—"On the employment of Faradisation in the Treatment of Uterine Swellings." Lemaitre—"On the Properties of Belladonna, Datura, Jusquiame, and of the Alkaloids Atropine and Daturine." Chaubart—"Self-Acting Vanes for maintaining a Constant Level and Regular Flow." Galibert—"Improvements in his Respirator." Le Bon—"New Machine for forming a Vacuum by Means of Mercury." Polaillon—"On a Tube especially adapted to Underground Telegraph Wires." Genty—"Propeller for Steamboats." De Jonquières—"Formulæ showing the Number of Curves of any one order which intersect given Curves of any order at either given or indeterminate angles, but of which the bisectors have given directions." Chasles—"Remarks on the previous Communication." Nicklès—"On Chloro- and Bromo-thallic Ether." Dupré—"Correction of Prof. W. Thompson's Formula for Calculating the Change of Temperature produced by Compression or Expansion." Deschamps—"On the Dried Capsules of *Papaver Somniferum*." Audigier—"Letter describing a New Process of Embalming." Potier—"Additions to his previous Communications on Tumours." The President announced the death of Vice-Admiral Du Petit-Thouars, which took place on the 16th ult.

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VIENNA.

Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, March 17.—A communication was received from the Danube Steam Navigation Company, offering a free passage to Galatz and back to Dr. Peters, who is about to proceed to Turkey for scientific purposes. Professor Unger read a paper "On a Fern of common occurrence in the Tertiaries." The plant *Pecopteris lignitum* Gieb. (Heer) is found in many parts of Germany and also at Bovey Tracey. The author seems to think that it is identical with one described by him ten years ago under the name of *Osmundites schenitzensis*. Professor Seligmann described his labours in connexion with the publication of his part of the account of the voyage of the *Novara*, and claimed priority for a discovery which he had made—viz., the occurrence in the Titicacan skulls of a number of exostoses on the meatus auditorius externus. He also gave an account of a mummy from Atacama, and also of several objects which were found with it. The head, which has been artificially flattened backwards and forwards, was covered with a peruke-shaped cap, formed of hair interwoven with wool. The hair possesses all the typical characters of the American races. The Secretary laid twenty-two volumes of the "Denkschriften" before the Academy and indicated the contents.

BERLIN.

Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Jan. 4.—*Philosophico-historical Section.* Gerhard—"On the Eleusinian Miscellanies," Bekker—"Remarks on Homer."

Jan. 7.—General Meeting of the Academy.—Herr Kronecker communicated a paper by Herr Heine "On Linear Differential Equations of the second degree, and on the existence and number of the first kind of Lamé's Functions." Herr Rammelsberg read the continuation of his paper "On the Sulphides of Iron, and the form in which they occur in Meteorites." The first part of this work was laid before the Academy in Dec. 1862, and the continuation gives an account of the action of sulphur on oxide of iron, and of the composition of magnetic pyrites. He also presented a communication "On the Natural Compounds of Oxide of Lead and Vanadic Acid." Prof. Dove gave an account of "A new Polarising Prism."

BOSTON.

Natural History Society, Sept. 16. The President in the chair.—A COMMUNICATION from Elliott Coues, of Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, on the Osteology and Myology of *Colymbus*, was received and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. J. Wyman gave an account of some observations which he had recently made on an *Amœba*. The species referred to appeared in some fibrine, which had been confined between two plates of glass, for the purpose of watching the progress of its decomposition in water. The *Amœba* were first noticed as minute points, and gradually grew to full size, without any obvious change of form or structure. As seen under the microscope, they appeared to be made up of a spherical sarcodic mass, which was structureless, and in which were imbedded numerous granules, from which last, however, a portion of the circumference of the organism was wholly free. Solid bodies, lodged in the interior, were seen to be discharged at various points in the circumference, seeming to meet with little or no obstruction, and yet no opening was discovered at any point. When the body to be discharged came near the surface, the sarcode was pushed out before it, becoming more and more prominent outwards, and at length broke like a bubble, leaving the contained body free. The *Amœba*, in one instance, underwent complete spontaneous division in five minutes; first taking the shape of a dumb-bell, then the two principal masses receded from each other, the band which united them became thinner, and finally broke, just as does the thread which unites two viscid bodies when drawn apart, and two complete *Amœbæ* were formed. In another instance the division had become nearly complete, as just described, but the two masses, instead of separating wholly, again approached each other, and nearly recovered their original shape. From the manner in which solid particles pass through these structures, and the rapidity with which the whole organism becomes subdivided, it is reasonable to infer that they have no proper integument, especially as the microscope fails to reveal such a structure.

Professor Henry James Clark said that *Actinophrys* was particularly interesting, as manifesting a step higher than the simple homomorphous

organization of *Amœba*, as described by Professor Wyman. Professor Clark referred to Kölliker's observations in 1849, as recorded in the "Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie," and showed that, even supposing Kölliker to be correct, the division of the mass of the body into an exterior and interior portion, the former containing much larger vacuoles than the latter, indicated a heteromorphous organization, and tending toward specialization of parts. He also added that he could not agree with Kölliker that *Actinophrys* is a homomorphous mass with vacuoles, but that he was convinced that the so-called vacuoles of the outer and inner layers are true cells, with a distinct wall about them; a wall that could be easily recognised with the help of the better sort of microscope objectives of the present day. Owing to the exceeding transparency of the organism, no ordinary objective will show the walls; but, with a one-quarter-inch lens, of one hundred and fifty degrees angular aperture, made for him last June, by Tolles, of Canastota, N. Y., he had no difficulty in working, with the proper adjustment and corrections, through a sufficient depth of water to completely cover the *Actinophrys* (*A. Eichornii*), and could readily detect the walls, not only of the superficial cells, but also of the innermost ones.

Mr. F. W. Putnam gave an account of some peculiarities he had noticed in humble-bees.

Oct. 7. Mr. C. K. Dillaway in the chair.—The following paper was presented:—"On certain Remarkable or Exceptional Larvæ, Coleopterous, Lepidopterous, and Dipterous, with Descriptions of several New Genera and Species, and of several Species injurious to Vegetation, which have been already published in Agricultural Journals." By Benj. D. Walsh, M.A.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, March 10. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—THE following communication was read:—"On the Influence of Physical and Chemical Agents upon Blood; with Special Reference to the Mutual Action of the Blood and the Respiratory Gases." By George Harley, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London. Communicated by Dr. Sharpey, Sec. R.S.—This communication is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to the investigation of the influence of certain physical agencies—viz., simple diffusion, motion, and temperature, and of the conditions of time, and of the age of the blood itself. The second part includes the consideration of the influence of chemical agents, especially such as are usually regarded as powerful poisons. The results of the experiments may thus be briefly stated:—

The experiments on diffusion showed that venous blood not only yields a much greater amount of carbonic acid than arterial blood, but that it also absorbs and combines with a larger proportion of oxygen.

Motion of the blood was found to increase the chemical changes arising from the mutual action of the blood and the respiratory gases.

The results of the experiment on the influence of time led to the conclusion that the blood and air reciprocally act on each other in the same way out of the body as they do in it, and that their action is not instantaneous, but gradual.

It was ascertained that a certain degree of heat was absolutely essential to the chemical transformations and decompositions upon which the interchange of the respiratory gases depends. The higher the temperature up to that of 38° C. (the animal heat), the more rapid and more effectual were the respiratory changes; whereas a temperature of 0° C. was found totally to arrest them.

The influence of age on the blood was found to be very marked, especially on the amount of oxygen. The older and the more putrid the blood becomes, the greater is the amount of oxygen that disappears from the air; and, although at the same time the exhalation of carbonic acid progressively increases with the age of the blood, yet its proportion is exceedingly small when compared with the large amount of oxygen absorbed.

In Part II., in which Dr. Harley deals with the action of chemical agents, animal and vegetable products and mineral substances being employed, the following results are recorded:—

The effect of snake-poison was found to be the acceleration of the transformations and decompositions occurring in blood, upon which the absorption of oxygen and the exhaustion of carbonic acid depend.

The presence of an abnormal amount of uric acid in blood was also found to hasten the chemical

changes upon which the absorption of oxygen and exhalation of carbonic acid depend.

Animal sugar, contrary to what had been anticipated, retarded the respiratory changes produced in atmospheric air by blood.

The influence of hydrocyanic acid, nicotine, woorara poison, antraï poison, aconite, strychnine, brucine, quinine, and morphine is next stated.

The effects of anæsthetics upon blood are next detailed, the visible effects of chloroform upon blood being thus described:—If 5 or more per cent. of chloroform be added to blood, and the mixture be agitated with air, it rapidly assumes a brilliant scarlet hue, which is much brighter than the normal arterial tint, and is, besides, much more permanent. When the mixture is left in repose it gradually solidifies into a red-paint-like mass, which, when examined under the microscope, is frequently found to contain numerous prismatic crystals of an organic nature. If the blood of an animal poisoned from the inhalation of chloroform be employed in this experiment, the paint-like mass will be found to be composed in greater part of the crystals just spoken of, the crystals in this case being both larger and finer than when healthy blood is employed. Chloroform only partially destroys the blood-corpuscles. Its chemical action is to diminish the power of the constituents of the blood to unite with oxygen and give off carbonic acid. The action of sulphuric ether upon blood differs in many respects from that of chloroform. Alcohol acts upon blood somewhat like chloroform; and amylene like ether. In the last place, the action of mineral substances is stated.

March 17. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—I. "Researches on Radiant Heat: Fifth Memoir. Contributions to Molecular Physics." By J. Tyndall, F.R.S., &c.—We referred to this important communication last week.

II. "Remarks on Sun-Spots." By Balfour Stewart, M.A., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Kew Observatory.—Mr. Stewart refers to the curve denoting the relative frequency of these phenomena from 1760 to the present time, contained in Mr. Carrington's book. This curve exhibits a maximum corresponding to 1788.6. In Dalton's "Meteorology" a list of auroræ observed at Kendal and Keswick, from May 1786 to May 1793, gives:—

For the year 1787 27 auroræ.	For the year 1790 36 auroræ.
1788 53	1791 37
1789 45	1792 23

showing a maximum about the middle, or near the end, of 1788. This corresponds very nearly with Carrington's date of maximum sun-spots. Mr. Stewart makes another observation, which is unconnected with the aurora borealis. In examining the sun-pictures taken with the Kew Heliograph under the superintendence of Mr. De la Rue, it appears to be a nearly universal law that the faculæ belonging to a spot appear to the left of that spot, the motion due to the sun's rotation being across the picture from left to right. The following table expresses the result obtained:—

Year.	No. of cases of facula to left of spot.	No. of cases of facula to right of spot.	No. of cases of facula equally on both sides of spot.	No. of cases of facula mostly between two spots.
1858	2	0	0	0
1859	18	0	0	3
1861	9	1	3	0
1862	64	4	7	3
1863	47	0	9	2
1864	18	1	2	1

Royal Astronomical Society, March 11. Warren De La Rue, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.—THE Astronomer-Royal, who had been prevented by indisposition from attending the anniversary meeting, after congratulating the Society on the election of Mr. De La Rue as President, proceeded to make some remarks upon the transit of Venus in 1882, in continuation of his former paper on the investigation of the sun's distance. The remarks had reference chiefly to two diagrams prepared, under the direction of the Astronomer-Royal, by Mr. Carpenter, which illustrated the subject in a most satisfactory manner, the hemispheres of the earth turned to the sun at the moments of ingress and egress, as seen at the centre of the earth, being represented by strictly geometrical projections, giving, as it were, a perspective view of the earth as seen from the sun.

Venus, as seen from the earth, will pass over the lower part of the sun's disc from left to right, in a direction slanting upward. On the projection representing the side of the earth turned to the sun at the moment of ingress, as seen at the centre, a line is drawn joining the point on the earth corresponding to the point of ingress on the sun and the opposite

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part of the disc. Perpendicularly to this, the earth is zoned out by other lines at equal distances apart, and, as the planet, in its motion from left to right, will eclipse the sun's limb to the earth's left limb, centre, and right limb by turns, the time of ingress, as seen from the centre, will be accelerated or retarded to the observers situated in the various zones according to their distance from, and position with regard to, the centre.

In the second diagram the moment of egress is dealt with in the same manner.

By a simple inspection of these two projections, the places where observations of the transit are possible, where the ingress is accelerated and the egress retarded, and *vice versa*, and where observations are most desirable, are at once seen; and the Astronomer-Royal remarked that the transit should be observed from the east provinces of North America or Bermuda, in the northern hemisphere, and Sabrina Land in the southern. In the former case the ingress is retarded and the egress accelerated; the transit consequently will be shortened. In Sabrina Land, on the contrary, the duration of the transit will be lengthened, as the conditions are opposite.

The Astronomer-Royal next referred to the inhospitable southern region where, if the transit of 1882 is to be utilized at all, observations must be made. The transit takes place in December, and the sun will be low; and, as at present we possess no knowledge of the climatic conditions of this land at this period of the year, the Astronomer-Royal dwelt upon the necessity of an expedition to inquire into these conditions as a preliminary step, and suggested that even now it was not too early for the proper authorities to be communicated with on the subject.

Mr. De la Rue remarked that the introduction of photography would render valuable observations of the transit where even neither ingress nor egress could be seen. The portion of the chord comprised between any two registered positions of the planet on the sun's disc would furnish data for the exact determination of the relative positions of the sun's centre and the planet's centre for any epoch during the transit at the several places of observation.

The Astronomer-Royal expressed his warm approval of this suggestion.

The papers read were as follow:—1. "On Mr. Nasmyth's 'Willow-leaves,'" by Mr. E. J. Stone. —Mr. Stone stated that on Jan. 26, 1864, he turned the great equatorial of the Greenwich Observatory on the sun for the express purpose of looking for Mr. Nasmyth's willow-leaves. He distinctly saw the general luminous surface of the sun irregularly scattered over with bright "rice-like" particles, these particles being most numerous about the parts of the disc which presented the well-known mottled appearance. Mr. Stone considered this mottling to be produced by the interlacing of the bright particles. The general shape appeared to him to be far nearer that of "rice" than of "willow-leaves," and the description of them as bright rice-like particles is, he considers, sufficiently accurate to enable any observer to know exactly what he has to look for, and in this case there appears to be no great difficulty in seeing them. They have since been seen on several occasions by Mr. Stone, Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Carpenter. On the 10th of March Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Carpenter saw them with the Shuckburgh telescope of 4½ inches aperture, and also with the Altazimuth, 3½ inches. The power used on the great equatorial was 100. Mr. Stone, it appears, was completely unprejudiced, for he looked for black "willow-leaves" and found white "rice." The Rev. C. Pritchard remarked that Mr. Nasmyth now acknowledges that the latter is the word he should have used, had it occurred to him. Mr. Dunkin calculated that in a space 54" by 48" there were at least 300 of these rice-like particles visible. The Astronomer-Royal called attention to the fact that these appearances were quite distinct from the "thatching" so graphically described by Mr. Dawes in the penumbrae.

2. "Note on the frequent omission of Readings of the Barometer and Thermometer in Sextant Observations for the determination of Latitude and Longitude," by Mr. Dunkin.—The author, who superintended the reduction of Captain Speke's observations, gave examples, though by no means extreme cases, of two different results for longitude with the lunar distances corrected and uncorrected for the variations in the readings of the barometer and thermometer. The author thinks these differences are sufficiently important to attract the attention of those who may in future be called upon to make or reduce similar astronomical observations for

geographical purposes. He also most strongly recommends that future travellers should be specially instructed to record, not only the readings of the chronometer and sextant, but also the readings of the barometer and thermometer at least once during each series of observations. If they will faithfully do this, they will increase the value of their observations two-fold.

3. List of new double stars discovered by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.—This list contains fifteen stars discovered between 1840 and 1859, arranged in order of discovery. Mr. Dawes remarks, that, as only little time has been employed by him in sweeping for these objects, it is probable that an amateur disposed to devote himself steadily to this branch of inquiry, and well equipped, might add materially to the number. The list is accompanied by notes on each star.

4. Note by the Astronomer-Royal on a passage in Captain Jacob's "Measures of Jupiter and his Satellites."

5. "On early Observations of Uranus by Bradley," by Mr. Hugh Breen.—These observations were made in 1748 and 1750, and will doubtless prove of great value in future investigations. Mr. Breen is about to make a careful comparison with Bouvard's tables of the planet.

The President announced that in future the papers to be read at the Society would be announced in the *Times* previously to the day of meeting.

The Rev. C. Pritchard gave an account of the recent progress of Meteoric Astronomy; the methods actually in use for observing the path of a meteor, and one suggested by Mr. Pritchard, were discussed.

Linnean Society, March 17. George Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair. The Rev. George Henslow and Gervase F. Matthews, Esq., were elected Fellows.—The paper read was "On the Phenomena of Variation and Geographical Distribution, as illustrated by the *Papilionidae* of the Malayan Region," by Alfred R. Wallace, Esq.

Zoological Society, March 22. Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair.—A COMMUNICATION was read from Dr. George Bennett, containing notes on the habits of the tooth-billed pigeon *Didunculus strigirostris*, as observed in two living specimens, one of which he had reported as shipped for the Society from Sydney in the *La Hogue*, on the 12th January, 1864.

A paper was read by Mr. G. R. Gray, describing a new fly-catcher of the genus *Smithornis*, from Western Africa, proposed to be called *S. rufolateralis*.

Dr. Günther read the first part of an account of a large collection of fishes made by Captain Dow and Messrs. Salvin and Godman at Panama, amongst which were many new and interesting species. Dr. Günther also pointed out the structure and mode of operation of a poisonous organ in a new species of fish of the genus *Thalassophryne*, of the family *Batrachidae* (proposed to be called *T. reticulata*), which was contained in the same collection.

Dr. Selater called the attention of the meeting to some recent acquisitions to the Society's menagerie, the most remarkable of which were a young American monkey (*Pithecia satanas*), and four examples of the Rufous-tailed pheasant (*Euplocamus erythrophthalmus*), the latter having been presented to the Society by their corresponding member the Baboo Rajendra Mullick of Calcutta.

Dr. Gray pointed out the characters of a new night lizard from the Cameroons River, proposed to be called *Lepidodactylus turneri*, after Mr. A. Turner, M.P., who had presented the specimen upon which the description was founded to the National Collection.

Mr. Leadbeater exhibited a series of antlers of the Cariboo reindeer of North America (*Rangifer tarandus*), which had been presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his travels in Canada.

Philological Society, March 18.—THE paper read by Mr. Key was on the origin and meaning of the so-called "a" privative in the Greek and other allied languages, which is more correctly represented by "av" in the Greek vocabulary, as also in Welsh and Gaelic, but by "un" in our own and most of the members of the Teutonic family; by "on" in Dutch, "u" in Danish, and "o" in Swedish. But the so-called intensive particle of like form, which, though rare in Greek, is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic, he also claimed as one in origin with the first-named particle. It is at first view a bold step to identify words of such opposite power as

negation and intensity; but the difficulty is precisely what occurs in the use of the Latin *male*. Thus "*male pertinax*" in Horace is applied to one who makes but a poor resistance to an attack, but in Prudentius implies excessive obstinacy; and Orelli, from whom this illustration is borrowed, in a note on "*male dispari*" (Od. i. 17-25), gives the explanation, at once simple and satisfactory, that *male* may well mean "*valde, admodum*," when united "*vocabulo ingratæ qualitatis*." But it is from the Gaelic language that Mr. Key draws his most decisive evidence, employing the dictionary made for the Highland Society. Taking first those compounds which are formed by attaching the particle to a substantive, of which the classical languages seem to furnish no examples, he exhibits a detailed list of 115, of which some 50 imply intensity rather than negation; and the test just given from Orelli explains the whole of them, inasmuch as the intensity is invariably qualified by the idea of what is bad or objectionable. In some, indeed, the Lexicon finds it convenient to use the general term *prefix* without the qualifying terms *priv.* or *intens.*; and this with good reason, as neither is applicable. Only a few of Mr. Key's numerous examples can here be quoted; as *tighearn*, "lord," *aintighearn*, "tyrant," *cainnt*, "speech," *anacainnt*, "ill language," *cleas*, "deed," *anacleas*, "bad deed," *gnàth*, "custom," *anagnàth*, "ill habit," *amharus*, "doubt," *anamharus*, "wrong suspicion," *duine*, "man," *andaine*, "wicked man." Nay, in speaking of the prefix itself, under "*an*," the lexicographer admits, but only under his third section, *pravitatem nonnunquam designat*. The same Lexicon presents an adjective signifying "bad" in the two forms *amm* and *amh* (= *av*). Such a root, it is thought, may possibly be the origin of the particle; and the thought seems to Mr. Key confirmed by the Latin *malus*; for, in his view, an initial liquid always obtains its place through the loss of some preceding letter or letters; and, further, the lost vowel is commonly the same with the vowel which follows the liquid. Thus, the German word *ma-en*, "to snow," takes in Greek the form *ana-ew*. A theoretic *am-alus* would therefore have a suffix the same as that seen in *μαλος μεγαλη*, and practically the same as our own *little* and *mickle*. Such a form, *amalus*, might well be represented in our own language by *evil*; for, as just seen, we prefer a weak vowel in the suffix, and this would necessitate the change of the preceding *a* to *e*, as in the old English *lenger*, Germ. *länger*, from a positive *long* or *lang*. (Comp. *mickle* and *little* themselves.) In a later part of his paper he contends that the so-called *av* privative has lost an initial *w*, relying especially on our own antiquated forms *wanhope*, "despair," *wantrust*, &c., and still more on over thirty examples from the Dutch language, where *wan-daad* corresponds to the German *unthat*, "evil deed," *wandank* to the German *undank*, although the Dutch has also the same words, without the *w*, in the forms *ondaad* and *ondanks*. And, again, the Swedish gives us an adj. *vand*, "bad," a form the more acceptable, in that the *d*, though written, is silent. Thus the above-suggested *am-alus* would be itself a corruption of *vam-alus*; and of *evil* the earlier root syllable would be *vav*, from which the Scotch *waur* would be most legitimately formed. To the same root with the initial digamma Mr. Key would refer not only the English and German nouns *woe* and *wehe*, but also the Latin *vae*, both as seen in the familiar *vae victis* (*malum* itself is used as an interjection of like power), but also the *vae*, or *ve*, which appears as a prefix in *vecors*, *vesanus*, *vemens* (or *vehemens*), *vepallidus*, *vegrandis*; and the truth of this view he holds to be sufficiently tested by the apparently inconsistent meaning of the last two adjectives, "very pale" and "dwarfish," for their meaning is represented with all accuracy by *male pallidus* and *male grandis*, "ill-grown," *grandis* being almost exclusively used of increasing size as connected with increasing age. It may also be noted that, among his examples of the so-called negative prefix, he refers in his paper to the Latin *invidus* as the equivalent of a theoretic *malivudus*, "having the evil eye," and to the numerous words in German where *un*, even before substantives, unmistakably introduces the idea of "bad," as *unthat*, already mentioned, *unkraut*, "weed" (*mala herba*), *ungewitter*, "bad weather," as well as to many obsolete or now provincial words given by Adelung—for instance, *unflath*, *unrath*, *ungeziefer*, *ungestum*. It will be seen that Mr. Key, holding firmly to his doctrine that it is not the habit of language to borrow from alien roots complementary forms to make up what is defective, treats "evil" (and, of course, "ill"), "worse," "worst," as allied words; and the Swedish *vand-r* induces him to include "bad" also,

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British Meteorological Society, March 16. The Members elected were Messrs. Alexander Beattie and Louis J. Crossley.—THE papers read were:—"Movement of the Air, as recorded by the Atmospheric Recorder at the Beeston Observatory, from Jan. 31, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864," by E. J. Lowe; "Computation of the Dew-point from the reading of Wet and Dry Thermometers," by W. C. Bloxam; "Storm of December 1863," by Lieut.-Col. Austen; "Climate of Lagos, South Africa," by Mr. Turton; Mr. Adie exhibited and described an anemometer on the Kew model, but portable in character.

British Archaeological Association, March 23. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. Messrs. H. W. Burgess and J. A. Bone were elected Associates.—MR. BAIGENT of Winchester forwarded an account of the discovery of human remains in excavations near the railway. They consisted of various skeletons, the bodies of which appear to have been buried without coffins. A drawing of one of the skulls was sent, and pronounced by the Chairman and Mr. Cuming to be a good example of the Saxon type.

The Chairman laid before the meeting the greater portions of the radius and ulna of the left fore-arm of a Roman lady which some years since had been obtained from the same locality. The bones are of a delicate and slender texture, but of perfect formation. At the wrist is a bronze armilla, which, as the flesh decomposed, fell on to the bones, to which it had imparted a deep-green colour from the oxidation of the copper belonging to the bronze. The bracelet has no ornamentation, but a few incised lines at the end, and it retains its elasticity. Mr. T. Wright stated that he had met with a silver ring on the finger of a Saxon lady when engaged on the interments at Osengall in Kent.

Lord Boston exhibited an alto-relievo of gypseous alabaster, a portion of the predella of an altar-piece. It presents an allegory of Life and Death, has been gilt and coloured, and is of French execution. Mr. Cuming produced a figure of similar material and execution, representing Asia, which had belonged to a set illustrative of the four quarters of the globe. Mr. Cuming read a paper "On Grotesque Representations of Animals," and produced a great variety of illustrations obtained from abbeys, churches, and public buildings.

M. Luxmoore exhibited an amphora-shaped Morocco water-bottle, richly painted, with arabesque designs in bright blue, green, and yellow, upon a bluish-white glaze.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read a paper "On Two Passages in the Life of Bago de Clare," whose itinerary had been published by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorn, in the *Journal*. The passage related to legal proceedings inscribed upon the *Coram Rege* Roll, 18 Edward I.

Mr. Pigeon exhibited a large collection of Roman coins, bronzes, pottery, &c., recently obtained at Silchester, the property of the Duke of Wellington. There were also some mediæval antiquities, and the whole were referred to be catalogued and recorded in the *Journal*.

Royal Asiatic Society, March 21. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Director, in the chair.—The Earl St. Maur and C. J. D. Cole, Esq., late H.M. Consul at Jeddah, were elected Resident Members.—THE Secretary read a paper by Professor J. Dowson "On three Copper-Plate Inscriptions from Kaira in Western India." They are grants made for the due performance of the Bali, Charu, Vaisnava, Agnihotra, and the five Great Sacrifices, and their main interest centres in the historical data deducible from them. Referring to a paper by Mr. Walter Elliot, in vol. xx. of the *Journal of the Madras Literary Society*, which contains some important additions to the history of the Châlukya monarchs of Western India, and establishes the date of Pulakesi (Sâka 411, equivalent to A.D. 489) as the earliest date hitherto known of that dynasty, the writer proceeded to show that the first of the three grants supplied a much earlier date, that of Sri Vijaya Râjâ in 394 Samvat (=A.D. 338), and his two predecessors, Buddha Varmâ and Jaya Sinha, the last named being always recognised as the founder of that dynasty. The grants engraved in the other two copper-plates, and which are nearly identical, bear the dates Samvat 380 and 385 respectively (=A.D. 324 and 329), and mention the name of the grantor, Sridatta Kusali (=Prasânta Râga), the son of Vita Râga, the son of Sâmantâ Datta, of a royal dynasty of Gurjara not otherwise known. In their amphibological style, which is not uncommon in similar grants of land, the royal family is com-

pared to the ocean, and, whenever a natural object is employed as a similitude, epithets are used which are applicable to both type and antitype, and cannot possibly be completely reproduced in a translation.

EDINBURGH.

Royal Society, March 21.—The papers read were as follows:—1. "On the Structure and Action of the Auriculo-Ventricular Valves." By James B. Pettigrew, M.D.

2. "On some points in the Metrology of the Great Pyramid." By Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland.—This paper is an attempt to submit to a severe and searching examination the theories contained in the work published four years ago by Mr. John Taylor of London, and entitled "The Great Pyramid; why was it built?" To this end the original authorities for measures of the pyramid have been referred to, from Professor John Greaves, in the seventeenth century, down to Colonel Howard Vyse and Dr. Lessius in the nineteenth; and their numerical statements have been computed with all due attention to scientific accuracy, and endeavour to eliminate personal and other errors of observation. The result has been most eminently in favour of all the more important of Mr. Taylor's conclusions, both as to the probability of a common origin in pre-historic times for the hereditary weights and measures of all nations, and to evidences of Divine Providence having, in ages long previous to the commencement of the written revelation, granted a species of *unwritten* revelation; unwritten, but embodied in lasting stone, and with a perfection of accuracy and justness of principle beyond the power of man to conceive. This peculiar revelation had no reference *directly* to religion, but bore rather upon what may be regarded as some sort of preliminary substructure for it—viz., the practical means for preserving fairness, honesty, and truth in the dealings of man with man and nation with nation in the common affairs of daily life; and referred also to the command subsequently given in the written revelation—viz., "Thou shalt have a perfect and a just weight; a perfect and a just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

3. "The Decimal Problem solved." By James Alexander, Esq.—The point of this paper is the suggestion that the present coinage be retained, with the exception of the *farthing*, which it is proposed should be in future the *fifth* part of the penny.

4. "On the Elevation of the Earth's Surface-temperature produced by Underground Heat." By Professor William Thomson.—Employing the values of the conductivity of various rocks and soils as determined by Péclet, Forbes, Angstrom, and Everett, the author shows that the elevation of the surface-temperature due to induction from within the earth must have been utterly inconsiderable at all geological eras. Also, taking the mean of the best data as to the increase of temperature with the depth below the surface, he shows that at present the surface-temperature is raised by underground heat only about *one seventy-fifth* part of a degree Fahrenheit.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, APRIL 4th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 2.—Albemarle Street. General Monthly Meeting.
ENTOMOLOGICAL, at 7.—12, Bedford Row.
LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "Solar-Chemistry." Professor Roscoe.
BRITISH ARCHITECTS, at 8.—9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, at 8.—3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. 1. Report of the Standing Committee on Mr. Christie's Paper on "Corruption at Elections." 2. Report of the Standing Committee on Sir Walter Crofton's Paper on "The Present Aspect of the Convict Question."
MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32A, George Street, Hanover Square. "Clinical Discussion."

TUESDAY, APRIL 5th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "Conservation of Energy." Professor Helmholtz.
CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. Renewed Discussion upon Mr. Phipps's Paper "On the Resistances to Bodies passing through Water."
PATHOLOGICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street.
PHOTOGRAPHIC, at 8.—King's College, Strand.
ANTHROPOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. "On the Alleged Universality of a Belief in a God." Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A. "On Hybridity." Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A. "On some Skulls from Annabom, in the West African Seas." Capt. R. F. Burton, V.P., A.S.L., and C. Carter Blake.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6th.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. "On the Principles of Imitation as applied to the Decorative Arts." Mr. T. Purdie.
PHARMACEUTICAL, at 8.—17, Bloomsbury Square.
OBSTETRICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, W.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "Conservation of Energy." Professor Helmholtz.
LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "On Astronomical Physics." Mr. Brayley, F.R.S.
ANTIQUARIES, at 8.—Somerset House.
LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. "On the *Garcinia* yielding Gamboge in Siam." Mr. D. Hanbury, F.L.S.
CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House.
SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. "Gelatin, Glue, Bone-Size, Chondrine." Dr. F. C. Calvert, F.R.S.
ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "On the Functions of the Cerebellum." Dr. W. H. Dickinson. "Description of a Train of Eleven Sulphide of Carbon Prisms arranged for Spectrum Analysis." Mr. J. P. Gassiot.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8th.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "Economic Botany." Professor Bentley.
ASTRONOMICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. "Meteoric Astronomy." Mr. A. S. Herschel.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 8.—Albemarle Street. "Iron Manufacture." Dr. Percy.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "Metallic Elements." Professor Frankland.
ROYAL BOTANIC, at 3.45.—Inner Circle, Regent's Park.

ART.

ARTISTS AND THE EXHIBITION.

ALL works of art intended for exhibition at the Royal Academy will be received at latest on Tuesday next. The annual announcement which reminds artists of the first Tuesday in April generally finds them unprepared. It acts as a spur to the indolent and to the fastidious, who thereupon gird up their loins, as if to prove to us that there is no single month in the year in which so much work is performed by those who are accustomed to exhibit as there is in the month of March. The dark foggy days with which we have been visited pretty frequently of late, and which none of us like, are contemplated with peculiar feelings of aversion by the artist. His work, which has been prepared in the short, dark days of winter, is in a crude, unfinished state at the beginning of March; so that lighter and longer days are of great consequence to him. Fogs and "bores" are alike unwelcome; he must work early and late without interruption, if he is to win his laurels, or the chance of selling his picture; and to be checked or impeded by either human or atmospheric hindrances is almost more than he can bear. The past month has sorely tried his temper, and checked the progress of his work; but there is no help for it: the rule which fixes the limit at which pictures can be received for exhibition, like one of the laws of the Medes and Persians, can never be infringed; and, finished or unfinished, his picture must be delivered for public criticism on the day appointed, or not at all.

Objections have been taken to the annual recurrence of a national exhibition of modern pictures, on the ground that it tends to encourage the production of slight and ill-considered works; and the practice of the French Academy, in holding a biennial exhibition, has been cited as an example for our imitation. But, although the French Academy did undoubtedly have recourse to a biennial exhibition, with a view to promote a more conscientious endeavour on the part of artists than the hurry of preparation for the annual display seemed to allow, yet, after giving the plan a fair trial, they have now returned to the original practice of exhibiting annually the productions of French painters. We must, therefore, infer that the experiment has proved a failure, and that the quality of the pictures exhibited was no better than it was under the former arrangement. If such is the case, it is no matter for wonder. A great many pictures are produced, but very few real works of art; and over these latter exhibitions, annual or biennial, exercise but little influence. Great works will be exhibited one year, or kept back for another, as their author feels that they do or do not fully express his thought or intention. The great mass of pictures, on the contrary, are painted and purchased for decorative furniture, and their ready exhibition and sale are of the first importance to those who produce them. A skilful producer of them is called an artist; and, if he is capable of meeting the requirements of the most advanced taste of his time, he is amply paid and highly esteemed, as he rightly deserves to be. Less able men than he will paint expressly for the exhibition, but with less earnestness and care; and upon these the effect of a biennial, in place of an annual, exhibition would tell as a hardship, and probably lead to the establishment of an intermediate exhibition forthwith. Even if it could be established that a change from the present custom would lead to an improvement in the quality of English art, it could not be adopted as a reform by the Royal Academy, the funds of which are entirely derived

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from the annual shillings of visitors. A pitiful arrangement truly, and one which may account for the claim of irresponsibility set up by that body on all occasions when an account of its stewardship has been demanded; but still an arrangement with which we must, for the present, be content, and which even the Royal Commissioners have not attempted to disturb, save by a recommendation that, by a charge of half-a-crown on Mondays, a free day should be provided on Saturdays for the people at large. The pitifulness of the arrangement consists, not so much in the levying of a toll—which is, at least, according to English precedents—as in the consequences that in this case are the result of it: these being chiefly that the greatest interests of art, as far as the Royal Academy is concerned, are subordinated to the collection of this toll; that in place of being trust money, granted for special objects, it has grown to be a great property, invested for the benefit of a limited body whose interests are supposed to represent those of British art; and, above all, that it is devoted to the maintenance of honours divorced from responsibilities. If the existence of the Academy is to be continued under an improved constitution, it is of the first importance that its funds should in future be applied to the purposes of art education, that its accounts should be made public, and that its responsibility should be certain. Artists are but little alive, however, to these considerations. The question of space for hanging their pictures outweighs them all, and we cannot be surprised if it leads them to overlook matters which, though of far greater magnitude, are of less vital import to themselves. Many would care very little what became of the Academy, or how it was dealt with, provided that they could knock a hole through the wall which separates the modern exhibition from the Old Masters in Trafalgar Square, and by so doing make use of the space which a transfer of the national pictures to Burlington House or elsewhere would place at their disposal. The state of painful suspense in which many an artist will pass the next three weeks is not pleasant to contemplate. Rejection on the ground of incompetency is less galling than rejection from want of room to hang a meritorious picture. Many who have slaved through this dark and foggy winter will most certainly experience, within the next month, the pain and mortification of having their pictures returned, with a polite intimation that want of space precludes the exhibition of them. The main chance of sale is thus closed to these unfortunates, or if, as often happens, their pictures are commissions, and are sent for exhibition by the wish of the proprietors, they are branded with the stigma of rejection in the eyes of those who are unacquainted with the true state of the case, and who, seeing that the exhibition contains many bad pictures, look with suspicion on the painter whose work they half suspect they may have been duped into purchasing. But, although increased exhibition room would remove from artists their chief ground of complaint, and many of their serious troubles, it by no means follows that the public would be gainers by it also. As it is, the exhibition in Trafalgar Square is the most fatiguing place in London; the number of bad pictures is already a serious drawback to the pleasure that is to be derived from inspecting the good ones; and the shortest time required to master even its general contents is as much as a tolerably good constitution can bear. The number of very good pictures can never be largely increased; and we can hardly look without dismay upon the prospect of the bad ones multiplied fourfold. An elected council, and a limitation of the number of pictures which each artist shall be competent to exhibit, will become necessary parts of any reform that shall have for its object the interests alike of artists and the public. The forthcoming exhibition may be expected to be prolific of the usual complaints and recriminations; let us hope that it may be the last of which the direction shall be called in question, and that, by a liberal adoption of the reforms suggested by the Royal Commissioners, the Academy will identify itself with the body of English artists whose interests it proposes to represent, and whose confidence will be its best title to honour and influence.

ART NOTES.

MR. WALLIS, the painter of the "Death of Chatterton," who is now in Rome, has sent three pictures for exhibition in the Royal Academy. Two of these were painted in the island of Capri, the subjects being "The Fishermen of Theocritus,"

and "Peasants Winnowing Wheat." The third, and most important picture, was painted in the convent of the Cappucini, at Sorrento, and represents the monks playing at bowls at the close of a summer's day.

MR. WYON of Regent Street has just completed a medallion portrait of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales for a medal to be struck in commemoration of her Royal Highness's entry into London on the 7th of March, 1863. The likeness is good, and the execution of the work very satisfactory.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has completed the model for one of the lions destined for the base of the Nelson column. It is said to be a miracle of art in its way, the result of infinite study, and worthy of all the time the great artist has expended on its execution. It is at present in the studio of Baron Marochetti, previous to being cast in bronze.

The French landscape-painter Alexander Calame a pupil of François Didays, and one of the most eminent masters of our time, died a few days ago at Mentone. A magnificent funeral has been prepared at the expense of the French Government.

ANOTHER French painter died a few days ago—Paul Flandrin. His chief works are his paintings in the Church of St. Germain des Près, which he left unfinished, and his portrait of Louis Napoleon.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—MDLLE. LAGRUA.

THE vacant throne of the Lyric stage, unlike that of the Hellenic kingdom, has attracted a crowd of aspirants. Before and since the reluctant abdication of Mdme. Grisi, the operatic world has had to entertain the claims of many ladies whose ambition it has been to occupy the place that great genius held for so many years. Judging, however, by the suffrages of the English and French capitals, not more than one can be said to have in any serious degree made good such a pretension. Mdle. Titiens, in spite of her grave insufficiencies as a vocalist, has made herself, by virtue of a splendid voice and splendid acting, the best representative for the moment of the chief characters in Lyric tragedy. Now, however, we have before us a singer whose success in her first performance before a Covent Garden audience seems to promise that the vacant place of honour is at length to be worthily filled.

Mr. Gye opened his season by introducing to his theatre on Tuesday Mdle. Emilia Lagrua, in the character of *Norma*. The lady is said, rather vaguely, to have an immense Continental and American reputation; but what particular successes she has achieved in the respective hemispheres it is difficult to learn. That she has been long familiar with the stage is equally evident from her complete self-possession as an actress and from the less pleasant indication given by a voice which is unmistakably worn and fatigued by much use. One might ask why Mdle. Lagrua has been so long in challenging the verdict of these western capitals; but it unfortunately appears to be the rule of modern artist life that youthful power and maturity of cultivation are scarcely ever more to be found united. Steam and telegraphs have helped to make the musical career, like most others in our century, a fierce rush of excitement and hard work, which tears to pieces the best organisations almost before they are fully developed. Singers now lose their voices before they have had time to learn to sing. Mdle. Lagrua's physical power as a vocalist may be described as about equal to what Mdme. Grisi's was at the beginning of her decadence as a singer. Her voice has not volume enough to contend with the mass of tone emitted by Mr. Costa's sonorous orchestra, or to fill adequately the large area of the theatre. It is a mezzo-soprano of (now) limited compass, and of a clear, "unveiled," and sufficiently sweet quality, though without that charm of perfect softness and limpidity which gives such a power of enchantment to some soprano voices. Also, to sum up at once the catalogue of deficiencies, its beauty is marred by the habitual use of the "vibrato." Mdle. Lagrua is not indeed so deeply infected with this vice as some singers fresher from the conservatories, but she has it in a degree which sadly impairs the beauty of some of her most pathetic passages. After prefacing thus much by way of reservation, let us say at once that Mdle. Lagrua is a magnificent singer and a magnificent actress; that no one who has appeared since Mdme. Grisi departed has exhibited anything

like the same combination of vocal accomplishment, dramatic intelligence, and personal mastery over the feelings of an audience. She has a good presence and a dignified bearing. In her action every attitude is graceful and expressive, and seemingly quite spontaneous. There is nothing in it which obtrudes the intention of the actress. It recalls the stately simplicity of Grisi, rather than the elaboration of Mdme. Viardot. Her singing, apart from the defect above noticed, is purely Italian in style. So far as the music of Bellini furnishes a test, she lacks nothing of the highest vocal accomplishment, and, except at rare moments when fatigue or weakness affects her intonation, sings in irreproachably perfect tune. The *Norma* of Mdle. Lagrua showed, if we mistake not, that she acts by the higher and rarer method of impulse rather than intention. This character is one of that simple grand sort which the art that works by conscious intention, operating from moment to moment, must always fail to embody. Her treatment of it reveals the true actress's power of comprehending a character as a whole, and letting the details take care of themselves.

The calm and critical audience of Covent Garden received Mdle. Lagrua with but slight signs of satisfaction during most of the first act, though her singing in the magnificent trio with *Pollio* and *Adalgisa*, on which the curtain falls, brought a tolerably cordial recall. In the second act, however, the applause was unreserved. The slow movement of the great duet ("Mira o Norma"), where *Adalgisa* pleads in such touching strains for her rival's children, only just escaped a separate encore; and Mdle. Lagrua's magnificent acting in the last and culminating scene of the play fairly extorted from the audience as great a display of emotion as a fashionable assembly can be expected to make. Few can ever forget the exquisite tenderness which Mdme. Grisi used to throw into the whispered reproach of *Norma* to her faithless lover—

Qual cor tradisti, qual cor perdesti,
Quest' ora orrenda ti manifesti,

—and it is no small praise to say that Mdle. Lagrua's utterance of the same music recalled the accents of her great predecessor. Nor would it be easy to imagine a more impassioned rendering of the scene in which, a few moments later, the prophetic confessions to her father the full story of her guilt. The attitude of entire self-abandonment in which the despairing woman crouches about his feet is one of those moving representations of sorrow which can only spring from the genuine impulse of a great actress.

Of the accessories to this very successful first night's performance—band, chorus, and scenic arrangements—we can say no more now than that everything was, as in past seasons, first-rate and irreproachable. Mdle. Battu, who "kindly consented" to play *Adalgisa*, Signor Attri, the new *basso*, who was an excellent *Oroveso*, and Signor Naudin, than whom we do not recollect a better *Pollio*, together made up a cast against which nothing could be said.

Signori Mario and Graziani are to make their first appearance to-night in "Masaniello."

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. SULLIVAN'S "Tempest" music was played and sung at the Crystal Palace Concert of this day week. One or two repetitions of this work in the place where it was originally brought out have established it in the favour of the Sydenham audience. Any stage-production of the play professing to be complete should in future include this music. The unity of the work, to say nothing of its other merits, should alone give it the preference over the traditional stage-music. The melodies of Arne and Purcell are of undying beauty, and will live independently of the theatre, but the consistent set of musical illustrations produced by Mr. Sullivan will henceforth, if we are not mistaken, form the accepted classical setting of the piece. The supernatural creations of Shakespeare, his hobgoblins, sprites, and fairies, are apt to become coarse and vulgar when presented in tangible shapes before the footlights. Music alone, as one feels so strongly in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," can temper the materializing effect of living impersonations. This special value of such music as that of Mr. Sullivan is lost in the concert-room performance. The harmony between its poetical colouring and the atmosphere of Shakespeare's enchanted isle would be felt, no doubt, more thoroughly if the two were presented together. Nothing, for instance, could be more delightfully imagined than "the solemn and strange music" at the close of the third act,

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which, according to the stage directions, accompanies the banquet brought in by "several strange shapes," who "dance about it with gentle actions of salutation." And the wedding masque in the next act, with its spirited "Dance of Nymphs and Reapers," would gain not a little if accompanied by action. The music of these portions, and of much more of the piece, makes it not unworthy to be mentioned along with the great work of Mendelssohn which is its prototype.

MUSIC in Paris during the past fortnight has consisted chiefly of performances appropriate to Passion week and Eastertide. The "Stabat Mater" and other works of Rossini and Pergolesi, and the sacred music of Haydn and Cherubini, figure largely in the programmes of the various "concerts spirituels," given at the theatres and elsewhere. M. Padeloup's Mendelssohn celebration to-morrow week is to consist of "Elijah," Madame Rudersdorff going from England to sing the soprano part.

FOUR of the streets adjoining or abutting on the new Grand Opera-house at Paris are to bear the respective names of Halévy, Adam, Auber, and Scribe.

BEETHOVEN'S second "Leonora" overture was played by the Crystal Palace band last Saturday. To any one who is tolerably familiar with the overture now commonly played as the "Leonora," which is an altered edition of the second, a hearing of the latter piece is most interesting, this being perhaps the only instance in which we can watch the actual process by which a master-work grew to perfection under the master's hand. Its earlier, compared with its altered, form is diffuse and rambling. The alterations give it condensed force, point, and solidity. The first portion is shortened, while the latter is expanded. But the feature by which the second and third overtures are most readily distinguished is the introduction into the latter of that divine bit of melody which in the opera follows the blast of the deliverer's trumpet. This is entirely omitted in the second overture.

A NEW oratorio, "Ahab," by George B. Arnold, Mus. Doc. of New College, Oxford, will be performed by the National Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday next. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss A. Hirst, Miss Palmer, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Renwick. This is the first time for many years that a work of such magnitude as an oratorio has been undertaken by a London Society.

DR. STEGGALE has been appointed to the post of organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The big instrument placed in this little chapel a few years back was understood to be intended for a larger building soon to be erected in its place; but the project of restoration seems to have slept.

THE *Orchestra* mentions that among the new pieces to be brought out at the Birmingham Festival next autumn is a cantata called "The Masque of Kenilworth," by Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Chorley is the author of the libretto.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

APRIL 4th to 9th.

TUESDAY.—Musical Union's First Matinée, St. James's Hall, 3½ p.m.

Concert of Twentieth Middlesex Rifles, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—"Ahab" (New Oratorio), by the National Choral Society, Exeter Hall, 7½ p.m.

Concert for St. Vincent de Paul Shoe-black Brigade, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY.—Concert for North London Consumption Hospital, Hanover Square Rooms, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN.—This Evening, "Masaniello."

HER MAJESTY'S.—Opening Night, Saturday, 9 April.

THE DRAMA.

"HENRY IV." AT DRURY LANE, &c., &c.

THE "grand stage revival" of the first part of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth," as it is termed in the bills, is a success, as it well deserves to be, from the elaborate and conscientious care that has been bestowed upon it; but, in spite of the noble writing, the immense variety of character, the boundless wit, and the profoundly English spirit of the play, it is at least questionable whether it was the best of Shakespeare's that could have been selected as the first to be placed upon this stage by the present managers of the "National Theatre." There is so complete a lack of interesting story in it that anything like sustained interest on the part of the audience is hardly to be expected. The revolt of the Percies

fixes the attention only so long as the peppery speeches of the rash but gallant *Hotspur* ring on the ear: with the proceedings of the *King* to put down the rebels, to whom he owes his throne, it is impossible to feel any strong interest, beyond that which is aroused by the hurrying and picturesque incidents of the battle with which the play terminates. Ten or twelve years ago, when the piece was produced by Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells, it was felt, as it now is—and, possibly, as it always was—that the supreme point of attraction was *Falstaff*, with his overflowing humour and astonishing readiness of wit. During all the scenes in which the fat knight is engaged the audience is moved to the highest degree of appreciative and sympathetic attention while he elaborates his splendid banter and piles up his glorious lies. There can be little doubt that, should any actor ever come upon the stage who can greatly represent this greatest of all Shakespeare's comic creations, he will be prodigiously popular. It is not the smallest detractor to say that Mr. Phelps's excellent embodiment of the character does not realize the *Falstaff* of Shakespeare. All that brain-power and the most admirable acting can do Mr. Phelps brings to bear upon his presentment of the witty knight; but what he cannot do is to obliterate from his performance all trace of his own individuality. *Sir John Falstaff's* fat and wit are one and indivisible; no combination of brain and padding can ever produce the essential unity. We are speaking here of the inherent difficulties of the part—difficulties so great that we can hardly hope ever to see them surmounted; but this consideration does not bar us from expressing cordial admiration of the acting of the most deservedly popular of our Shakespearian actors in this trying and almost impossible character. In many respects Mr. Phelps's presentment is superior to that of Hackett, the American actor who some years ago appeared at the Haymarket, to that of the late George Bartley, or to that more recently given by Mr. Barrett at Sadler's Wells. He has far less unctuousness than either of the performers to whom we have referred; but, on the other hand, his rendering is marked by a sort of scholarly point and depth, a clearness of definition, at once original and commendable. The hearty enjoying laughter which greets him at Drury Lane is a clear indication of the relish with which his representation of the character is received by the general public, however he may fail to entirely satisfy the Shakespearian student.

Of the Drury Lane cast we may fairly say that, whatever its shortcomings, it is possibly nearly as good as any that could have been organised in the present state of the stage. However far from satisfying us Mr. Walter Montgomery may be in his rendering of the part of *Hotspur*, we could not suggest any actor with better qualifications for the task. His faults are those of method and a vicious style of elocution; his portraiture is devoid of light and shade—he is continually "striking twelve;" but, as we have said, we know not where to look for a better *Hotspur*, nor do we think that one could readily be found. Among the prominent characters that of *Prince Henry*, played by Mr. Walter Lacy, is, upon the whole, the most open to objection; it is "Prince Hall" with the quality of "mad wag" wholly eliminated. In the later scenes, however, Mr. Lacy gives something like a glimpse of the chivalrous side of the reformed scapegrace's character. In the mouth of Mr. Ryder the fine speeches of the *King* lose nothing of their point; and the crowd of minor characters are carefully represented. In the little parts of *Poins* and *Francis* Mr. Robert Roxby and Mr. G. Belmore show how much can be made of small opportunities by thoroughly accomplished actors without going one step beyond the bounds marked out for them by their author. The *Mrs. Quickly* of Mrs. Edmund Falconer is full of heartiness and point. Miss Rose Leclercq makes a charming *Lady Percy*, and Miss Edith Wynne, as *Lady Mortimer*, sings the interpolated "Welsh song" so prettily as to win an emphatic *encore*. In point of scenic and decorative splendour, "Henry the Fourth," as now presented, will bear comparison with any of the great "revivals" of the modern stage. Though not giving such large scope for scenic display as several other of Shakespeare's historical plays, Mr. William Beverley has not found it a barren subject, but has contrived to illustrate it with several pictures of exceeding beauty and grandeur, the most striking of which are an old inn-yard, seen under the effect of early morning; the road to Gadshill, with admirably simulated moonlight; and the battle-field near Shrewsbury, with broken foreground, surprisingly real in effect. The mimic strife carried on in this

last scene—the stage being crossed and recrossed by crowds of men of all arms—is a most moving sight, and the final tableau well deserves the storm of applause that greets it. As a beginning, this "revival" has our best wishes, and we shall hope that Drury Lane may prosper as the home of the poetical drama, and as a school of high-class acting, the want of which has nearly caused the destruction of the higher walks of the histrionic art.

Two new farces, one at the Strand, written by Mr. J. P. Wooller, and entitled "A Hunt for a Husband," and the other at the Princess's, by the veteran J. M. Morton, called "Drawing-Rooms, Second Floor, and Attics," were brought out on Monday evening, but neither of them with remarkable success. In fact, though intended to be very bustling and funny, they are both of them very much the reverse. In Mr. Wooller's piece there is no attempt at writing—pantomime being made to do duty for the unready wit of the author. Of his four female characters, two have been secretly married, the third is a young widow willing to be married, and the fourth an old maid impatient for a husband; to these has to be added the husband of one of the married ladies, who disguises himself in female attire for the purpose of visiting his wife. The sex of the disguised husband is, of course, discovered by the old maid, who takes it into her head that she is the attraction; there are some ridiculous conditions to be got over before the young widow will allow her hand to be claimed by her guardian, a retired old furrier; there is the advent of a young gentleman who says and does nothing more remarkable than wear his hat constantly indoors; the man in petticoats turns out to be the young gentleman's groom; the maid-of-all-work is his secretly-espoused wife; the other young lady's matrimonial escapade is explained; the young widow gives her hand to the young gentleman who always wears his hat, and the old maid and the old retired furrier are left out of the game. In Mr. Morton's piece the fun—such as it is—is got out of an individual who, to escape personal violence, rushes through one strange house and down the chimney of another, visiting in turn the attic, the second floor, and the drawing-rooms, where all the parties concerned are assembled to hear explanations and make an end of a farce having all the improbability of a Palais-Royal piece, but minus its irresistible comicality.

At the New Royalty, in addition to a new burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand, two pieces, one by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, under the title of "Love's Young Dream," and the other by Mr. Walter Gordon, called "An Odd Lot," were brought out on Monday evening. The first piece is a version—the second, if we are not mistaken—of "Quand l'Amour s'en va," a well-known vaudeville, in which a young husband and wife are separated for five years, during which each has outlived the sentiment and passion of their "Love's Young Dream," the wife having meanwhile been exposed to the cynical utterances of the most cynical of old maiden aunts. Removed for a little time from this perverting influence, the husband and wife find that they are capable of enjoying together the lasting, though less passionately demonstrative, affection that is the safest haven, after the storms of youthful passion have been weathered. The actors at the New Royalty do their best to render this not very brilliant trifle; but they are somewhat overtaken. The piece, however, is perfectly successful. Mr. Walter Gordon's farce, from the French also, introduces us to a retired auctioneer who is going to marry his cook, as soon as he has found a suitable husband for his niece, *Adela* (Miss E. Turtle). This young lady has bestowed her affections upon a professor of legerdemain. Her brother is reported to have engaged himself to a lady of high station. When the time for explanation arrives, the lady referred to turns out to be *Zephyrina* (Miss H. Pelham), a rope-dancer, and the wife of *Monsieur Alphonse*, the professor of sleight-of-hand; and *Becky*, the auctioneer's intended, is recognised by the latter as his long-lost aunt. "An Odd Lot" is entitled a "little piece of extravagance," and very fairly answers to its name. Written with much neatness, it is played with much spirit by Mrs. Charles Selby, Mr. W. H. Stevens, Mr. Joseph Robins, and the two young ladies before mentioned, and sends the audience home—a little late—but in good temper. Of Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Rumplestiltskin; or, The Woman at the Wheel," as also of his "Venus and Adonis" at the Haymarket, produced on the same evening, we shall give an account next week. Meantime we may report that both pieces are excellent of their kind and completely successful.

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